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North Vietnamese concentrate on delaying tactics in Paris talks

The USA government is keeping absolutely quiet about the current progress of the Paris Vietnam talks, the climate of opinion varying between cautious optimism and renewed resignation.

On the one hand it is announced that Dr Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, plans to conduct confidential talks in the French capital, on the other the North Vietnamese continue to pursue a hard line.

The crux is and remains the Communist demand that a truce be delayed until a solution to military and political issues has been arrived at.

The talks continually run aground over the crucial issue of who is to hold sway in Saigon. At his latest press conference President Nixon made it quite clear that the United States has no intention of overthrowing Presiden Thieu's regime in South Vietnam, thereby contributing towards a Communist take-over in all Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese on the other hand are insisting not only on a withdrawal of all US troops from Indo-China but also on an end to aid of any kind for the government currently in office in Saigon, paving the way for the Thieu regime to be replaced by a government of so-called national unity.

The Communists mean by this slogan a government consisting of three separate elements, representatives of the Vietcong, parts of the current South Vietnamese government and so-called progressive forces.

It would, in other words, amount to a coalition government clearly dominated by the Communists.

At the moment the North Vietnamese are concentrating on delaying tactics in Paris, knowing full well that President Nixon is pushed for time with only a matter of months to go before the US Presidential elections.

If he is to be able largely to omit Vietnam from the campaign agenda he will, the Communists feel, have to claim to have achieved a decisive breakthrough at the conference table prior to the elections. So they hope to be able to force the Americans to make further concessions.

In recent weeks Hanoi has repeatedly intimated that it would sooner see Senator McGovern installed in the White House because his pledge to pull all US troops out of Vietnam within ninety days sounds more credible and because he talks of the Saigon government solely in terms of a corrupt military dictatorship.

Why, the Communists ask, ought they to lend Mr Nixon electoral assistance in the form of a success at the conference table when they mistrust him in any case?

In this evidently hopeless situation it has come as all the more of a surprise in Washington that President Nixon noted at his last press conference that the prospects of achieving a negotiated solution were better now than ever before.

There has yet to be official confirmation of any developments warranting so optimistic a forecast. The utter silence about Dr Kissinger's last interview with North Vietnamese politbureau member Le Duc Tho does not augur particularly well.

Observers conclude that President Nixon's optimism is intended for domestic consumption. Had a genuine breakthrough been achieved in Paris the government in Washington would hardly fail, for election campaign reasons, to make the progress public.

In addition the US government would like to relieve the burden of congressional pressure to name a final deadline for the withdrawal of all troops from Indo-China.

In the course of a single week the US Senate passed two resolutions calling on the government to pull all troops out within four months provided American prisoners of war are released.

The first resolution, an amendment to the Bill on military aid overseas, was rejected, but the second, linked to legislation approving defence expenditure to the tune of 20,600 million dollars, was carried.

It is worth noting that eleven Republican Senators voted in favour of the resolution, which could well leave their fellow-Republican, Mr Nixon, in an awkward situation.

The government can now but hope that the resolution will be rejected by the House mediation committee. In this instance the final move, a Presidential veto, is probably out of the question because it would also cut short the flow of taxpayers' money for military development programmes.

A comment by the South Vietnamese President has also given rise to speculation. General Thieu has expressed anxiety lest the United States conclude a separate armistice agreement with North Vietnam, leaving North and South Vietnam to fight it out.

President Thieu talked in terms of grave dangers for South Vietnam and called for continuation of US aerial bombardment until such time as the North's military capacity is fully destroyed.

He reckoned that at current intensity aerial bombardment would have to continue for another nine months. This is the problem for President Nixon. How is he to continue the air war in its present form beyond November and the date of the Presidential elections?

His Democratic challenger, Senator McGovern, will naturally attempt to make maximum political capital out of any such decision. *Dr Günther de Thier*

(Weser Kurier, 5 August 1972)

IN THIS ISSUE

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE Supplement is included with this issue of the paper

Paraplegic Games in Heidelberg

A thousand contestants, roughly a third of them female, accompanied by 400 escorts, attended the paraplegics Olympics Games that were opened by President Heinemann in Heidelberg on 2 August. Contestants from 43 nations attended, including teams from Hungary, Poland and Rumania in the East Bloc. Teams from Russia and the German Democratic Republic did not attend, however. Before the Games commenced President Heinemann invested Professor Ludwig Guttmann of Stoke Manderville Hospital, near London, with the Order of Merit. Professor Guttmann was an initiator of the Games. (Photo: dpa)

East Bloc leaders meet in the Crimea to discuss detente in Europe

Offical and semi-official disclosures have now clarified the line taken by Eastern Bloc leaders at their meeting in the Crimea. There has been confirmation of suppositions that considerable importance is attached to the prompt conclusion of a fundamental agreement between Bonn and East Berlin.

The East is defenitely anxious to round off the policy of detente in Europe as far as possible prior to the Bonn general election.

Whether or not this will prove possible is another matter. In addition to the fundamental treaty between the two German states the Eastern Bloc Party leaders also attached priority to the treaty between Bonn and Prague that has long been in the offing.

This demand was, however, again coupled with the uncompromising tenet that the Munich Agreement was allegedly invalid from the word go, a contention that the Bonn Federal government cannot, for reasons of international legal principle, not to mention the Sudeten Germans themselves, accept.

So if Prague is seriously interested in entering into formal negotiations at long last Foreign Minister Chnoupek ought to be more specific in his talk of a flexible settlement.

The formula adopted by Bonn ever since the days when Dr Erhard was Chancellor, stating that the Munich Agreement was unjust from the start and invalid at the latest when Hitler's troops marched into Prague, is flexible enough. Prague ought no longer to object to this compromise formula.

Statements referring to the Crimean summit also give rise to suppositions that Warsaw will not be prepared to clarify various difficulties presently besetting relations with this country until such time as treaty negotiations between Bonn and Prague and Bonn and East Berlin have come to a successful conclusion.

In this context the "undertakings" are recalled that Bonn is said to have made in the declarations of intent made in connection with the Moscow Treaty.

These undertakings are not specific. They are merely intentions that are in accord with the political targets of this country. What is more, the reminder sounds an odd note in view of the fact that the Poles themselves have long ceased to act in accordance with the assurances given at the time of the signing of the treaty with Bonn. The repatriation programme is making slow progress.

Uwe Feller

(Bremer Nachrichten, 7 August 1972)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

UN Secretary-General Waldheim and USA bombing of Vietnamese dikes

A fair number of people, particularly prominent politicians, will know UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. His has been anything but a meteoric career and Dr Waldheim's is thus not a name that takes time getting used to.

He has been a professional diplomat and Austrian ambassador, primarily to the United Nations, and took over from U Thant of Burma as the world's highest-ranking civil servant. To cut a long story short, he is anything but an unknown.

The man is as well-known as the name. He is cautious, considerate, cool, reserved in a mistrustful way and given to vague formulas, convinced that there is nothing definite and final in life, least of all in politics.

A Conservative without an ideological background, he has the reputation of being prudent and pragmatic. Dr Waldheim is now the subject of heated East-West debate, a debate that is being followed with mixed feelings, particularly in Austria, his own country.

The Austrians are worried lest the crossfire he has encountered have repercussions not only on the man himself but also on the country he comes from.

Austria, for which the concept of perpetual neutrality represents a kind of binding formula for non-alignment, is probably overdoing the anxiety, even though occasional repercussions of Great Power irritation can never be considered entirely out of the question.

Waldheim's allegedly vehement response to what were initially mere accusations of US bombing of the North Vietnamese dikes sounded a somewhat unlikely note, certainly in the light in which it was cast in and by the United States and for those who know the man.

It was all the more gratifying to hear of his rectification, though it was not Dr Waldheim himself who put the picture right but Austrian Defence Minister Lütgendorf, who discussed matters with the UN Secretary-General during a visit to the United States.

The Secretary-General, it was stated by way of a disclaimer, had not claimed that there had been bombing raids of this kind; he had merely issued a warning against undertakings of this nature in future. This formula was subsequently confirmed by Dr Waldheim himself.

This does indeed sound more like the man career diplomats and politicians know. In the event certain facts also came to light. President Nixon, who had accused the Secretary-General of naivete, which is hardly one of his characteristics, conceded (as did a number of US government spokesmen and Cabinet Ministers) that a number of insignificant dikes "might unintentionally have been damaged."

This too sounds credible, apart, that is, from the word "unintentional". Everyone who is at all in the picture knows that the dikes are often gigantic earthworks, criss-crossing North Vietnam for distances of 2,000 kilometres.

They are straddled by six metres and more of road, railway lines, flak and missile emplacements, which add a strategic aspect to what is otherwise a peaceful character, not to say a vital function for millions of North Vietnamese.

It is one of the duties of the UN Secretary-General, as Vienna and Dr Waldheim himself are well aware, not to overlook aspects of this kind. When bombing raids, whether intentional or unintentional, threaten to have disastrous effects on the civilian population the UN Secretary-General must speak up by virtue of his function (Kurt Waldheim would never dream of voicing a personal opinion on matters of this kind).

This, however, is only one aspect of the affair. The other is even more self-evident. Prior to the forthcoming UN General Assembly in September Dr Waldheim plans to visit Peking. While in the Chinese capital he will, as he would anywhere else, offer to be of assistance in mediating in Vietnam.

This he can only do if he is both impartial and seen to be so and not clearly on the one side or the other. The UN General Assembly, Dr Waldheim is convinced, will be most critical of US aggression in Vietnam, the only imponderable being the size of the majority by which some such resolution will be passed.

The General Assembly will also have something to say about the projected dual memberships of, say, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, North and South Vietnam etc.

In this context too Dr Waldheim feels obliged to take an impartial stand. He is taking care to ensure that he does not appear to be the mouthpiece of any one Great Power or group of powers.

There are those who accuse the Secretary-General of opportunism. Similar allegations were levelled at his predecessors.

For Dr Waldheim this opportunism, probably what President Nixon meant by naivete, is practically a logical consequence of the parliamentary, factional character of the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly.

By virtue of his personal statements he has consciously and deliberately adopted a stance that is midway between the viewpoints of the various parties and powers.

No one will seriously believe that Waldheim, of all people, has lightly and thoughtlessly placed himself at the disposal of Communist propaganda, as was alleged in the heat of debate.

There is still another factor that renders any such change of stand out of the question, always assuming that he had ever seriously considered abandoning the Secretary-General's neutral approach: the gloomy financial position of the United Nations.

Financially the UN owes its continued existence to the generosity of the United States, which, however, is proving increasingly less obliging. It is thus up to the Secretary-General to persuade first the Soviet Union and People's China and then the other UN members to seriously help to foot bills run up by the world body.

By making play with the importance of the Secretary-General's viewpoint and indirectly that of the UN itself, Waldheim may have hoped to pave the way for this financial rescue operation.

The weeks to come will show whether he has succeeded in this aim or – which might not even be such a bad thing – the upshot will be that he has succeeded in deciding the United States rigorously to trim the sails of its financial generosity.

In the meantime Dr Waldheim's reactions and non-reactions make it clear that he has made play with his position in world affairs rather than overplayed his hand.

This, it is felt in Vienna, is typical of Waldheim. Any other interpretation would be a genuine misunderstanding.

Which is not, of course, to say that misunderstandings do not frequently and unwittingly determine the direction of world affairs in a manner that is far from convenient for the causes of misunderstanding.

Wolf in der Maur

(Deutsche Zeitung, 4 August 1972)

Nato must stick to its guns on European troop cut talks

When US Defence Secretary Melvin Laird recently noted that negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on troop cuts in Europe could begin in a few months' time he was promptly called to order by the North Atlantic Council in Brussels.

The two superpowers would not be alone in negotiating, the Nato body retorted. The Central European partners in the North Atlantic alliance also had a word to say.

This apparently minor consideration is not, of course, occasion for drama of any kind. It nonetheless remains worthy of note as symptomatic of the complicated preliminaries to the protracted body of negotiations on mutual balanced force reduction in Europe.

Ever since the first Salt agreement between Washington and Moscow – if not beforehand – it has been apparent that rough estimates, even of such seemingly undeniable constants as numbers and range of missiles, are no longer sufficient to achieve much in the way of results.

It is not only that the military systems that have developed in East and West over the last 25 years cannot simply be pruned by five or twenty per cent at the top end of the scale.

The political and psychological background is so varied that common ground would appear to be out of the question at the first attempt.

From the West's point of view it is logical enough to embark on troop cuts on a tit for tat basis as long as America's military presence in Europe remains at its current strength.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is not entirely mistaken in assuming that the United States would pull out some of its troops without the other side making parallel concessions if only political detente were to make progress.

Another case in point is the view advocated primarily by Bonn that within the region in question not only foreign troops but also those of the countries immediately concerned ought to be reduced in strength.

At first glance this proposition would appear to be unobjectionable. Yet it is doubtful, to say the least, whether a number of neighbouring countries would agree to this country relieving itself of part of its military burden.

Even this equation disregards completely the fact the function of, say, the GDR National People's Army is more than merely to contribute towards the balance of military power between East and West.

Planning difficulties need not be overrated, this country's Bundeswehr recently having cut back conscription from eighteen to fifteen months without apparent hardship.

There can nonetheless be no doubt whatsoever that Nato's entire air defence system in Central Europe would be in trouble if the Americans were to start a partial withdrawal of their tactical air force.

And pundits would have it that pruning of the US Seventh Army, and be it only a cut in the strength of support units, would have the reverse effect to what has been aimed at for some time. It would lower rather than raise the nuclear threshold, the level at which conventional warfare must necessarily lead to a nuclear holocaust.

These few points must suffice to illustrate that swift results need not be expected. Even when negotiations finally get under way, and that will take time, it will not all be plain sailing.

Talks can only lead to a certain degree of success provided there is some truth in the initial supposition that both sides are growing tired of continuing the arms race ad infinitum.

The first Salt agreement proved that this is the case as far as the big boys are concerned. For a variety of reasons matters will prove a good deal more difficult in Europe.

In Europe political considerations are involved the consequences of which cannot be prefigured and the stages of development of which can be neither controlled nor verified.

A withdrawal of US troops would, it is occasionally argued, act as a stimulus to Western European integration. There can be no proving this theory any more than it is necessarily true to say that European political union will not come about as long as America continues to provide the military shield.

For domestic reasons, which one must concede to be as good as any others, the United States cannot afford to keep troops stationed in Europe for all eternity. On the other hand Washington cannot afford to allow a power-political or military vacuum to develop. In certain circumstances the temptation might otherwise be too great for the Soviet Union to bring political pressure to bear (not even direct threats would be necessary).

On the other hand it must be admitted that the United States has in the past considerably cut back its troop strength in Europe, particularly in this country, without serious consequences ensuing.

These were, however, temporary measures comparable in no way with a systematic and prearranged phaseout.

Possibly the sole prospect of agreement is a combination of cautious prior concessions by Nato, demonstrative yet capable of reversal, and permanent negotiations that are not abandoned even though the results are fractional and negligible after a period of years.

Hans Reiser

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 July 1972)

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■ DOMESTIC POLITICS

Parties play election campaign funding close to the chest

Nothing is more essential for an election campaign than money yet there is nothing about which political parties are less enthusiastic to talk in public either during or prior to the campaign.

A party that admits to being hard up automatically encourages the other side and boosts the other party's feelings of superiority. If, on the other hand, a party makes play with substantial funds that are to be invested in an election campaign the other side promptly levels appropriate allegations.

The other side will indeed successfully appeal to the emotions of many people who feel that party-political activities in general and election campaigns in particular are a "dirty" business and would prefer them to cost nothing at all.

What is more, the feeling that one party is head and shoulders above the other in terms of bank balances can too readily boomerang. Voters plump for the financial underdog, feeling that electoral success ought not to depend on ready cash.

Walter Leisler Kiep, the national treasurer of the Christian Democrats, recently ran into trouble with his comment that his party would probably be spending between seventy and eighty million Marks on the forthcoming election campaign.

Needless to say, he meant the sum total of CDU spending at all electoral levels, national, state and constituency.

Holger Börner, the national business manager of the Social Democrats, promptly countered that the CDU evidently planned to pit money against arguments. Well-to-do financial sources, he claimed, evidently proposed to lend substantial cash support to the pro-management policies of the Christian Democrats.

"The few super-rich," Herr Börner even went so far as to say, "are sounding the war cry." The CDU responded by referring to the substantial financial reserves that the SPD has at its command.

At national level, the CDU estimates, general election expenditure will amount to somewhere in the region of forty million Marks. The SPD expects to spend a similar amount of money while the Free Democrats, the junior partner in the ruling coalition, are thinking in terms of ten million Marks or so.

The major political parties are not saying how much money the lower echelons of their organisations are able and willing to spend. They claim just not to know.

The CDU is trying to gain some idea by consulting regional party treasurers. A campaign masterplan and budget are to be drawn up by the beginning of September.

The Free Democrats also feel that their organisational structure is extremely federalistic and decentralised. At national level the FDP, they claim, is not even in a position to worry about local expenditure.

Last but not least the Christian Social Union, Franz Josef Strauss' Bavarian branch of the Christian Democrats, plan to spend fifteen million Marks on the election campaign.

All concerned are more than canny about where the money is to come from. The only detailed figures are to funds that are reimbursable by the provisions of the Political Parties Act as a contribution by the Exchequer towards election campaign expenditure.

The political parties can lay claim to 2.50 Marks per head of the electorate per legislative period. In principle this sum is shared between them on the basis of the results of the election the campaign precedes.

The parties do, however, receive lump sum payments in advance that are, in view of the fact that no other criterion is available, allotted on the basis of their previous performance in the elections in question.

In 1970 the parties (the SPD, CDU, CSU and FDP by virtue of being represented in the Bonn Bundestag and the National Democrats by virtue of representation in a number of state assemblies) were allotted ten per cent of the total due to them on the basis of their performance in the 1969 general election.

In 1971 a further fifteen per cent was paid out and this year 35 per cent is due to change hands on 20 October. Payment can, however, once it is certain that the Bundestag is to be dissolved prior to its normal lifespan of four years, be made slightly in advance in order to allow the parties to plough the funds directly into campaign expenditure.

The remaining forty per cent is payable after the elections, varying in accordance with the electoral showing in relation to the election beforehand.

All parties this time stand to benefit from a bonus that is theirs for the first time. Eighteen- to twenty-years-olds will be eligible to vote for the first time and their 2.50 Marks per head also count, representing an additional five million Marks in all.

Insofar as election campaign reimbursements are ploughed into day-to-day party expenditure (which is undoubtedly partly the case) the shortening of the life of the current Bundestag by roughly a year represents a slight advantage. The sum total will have been forthcoming over a period of three years rather than four.

This is, moreover, both inevitable and justifiable as long as public funding of political parties goes by the name of reimbursement of election campaign expenditure. General elections, no matter how often they are held, always cost the same amount of money.

Yet even the 35-per-cent slice of the cake that the parties will now be ploughing straight into the election campaign will only partly cover the estimated costs.

The Social Democrats will receive 14.5 million Marks, the Christian Democrats 12.5 million, the Christian Social Union 3.2 million, the Free Democrats two million and the National Democrats a million and a half Marks.

The National Democrats stand to forfeit their 1.5 million Marks if they either poll less than 0.5 per cent of the vote or decide not to put up for election, as was the case in the Baden-Württemberg state assembly elections last spring. This would slightly increase the funds payable to the other parties.

Assuming that the forty-per-cent final instalment apportioned among the parties after the elections is a slightly higher amount than the sums already mentioned all political parties will, assuming their campaign spending corresponds to their declared estimates, be left with substantial bills to foot out of their own resources.

The Social Democrats will have to find some ten million Marks, the Christian Democrats fifteen million, the Christian Social Union nine million and the Free Democrats six million Marks.

In no case can membership dues, which also go towards day-to-day running costs of the parties, amount to more than a bare fraction of this total.

Even the Social Democrats received only 3.5 million Marks in membership dues in 1970, the latest year for which accounts have been published. The Christian Democrats rang up only 2.3 million Marks on the party till.

All parties will thus have to raise the deficit from either capital gains (which are practically limited to the SPD) or donations.

The Christian Democrats sound a cautiously optimistic note about donations. A large number of small and moderate donations are flowing in, occasioned by any number of grounds.

Industrial donors, it is claimed, have grown increasingly willing to regard the CDU as a party of the people, with such a variety of interests among members, supporters and voters that it cannot by any means pay exclusive regard to industrial wishes.

On balance treasurer Kiep hopes to emerge from the forthcoming election campaign without substantial additional indebtedness. This is extremely important in view of the fact that the 1969 election campaign left the party substantially in debt.

This burden of debt has since been reduced from twelve to eight million Marks and capital and interest repayments have been so arranged to allow current donations to be ploughed into immediate expenditure rather than debt repayment.

Friedrich Karl Fromme

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 July 1972)

Mischnick spells out FDP election programme

Despite the claim being made by all concerned that the FDP will continue to form a coalition with the Social Democrats after the next election and as long as the majorities make this feasible to form the next government in conjunction with the SPD, the FDP is concerned to draw distinct lines of demarcation between itself and its Social Democrat partners.

According to Wolfgang Mischnick, the Chairman of the FDP parliamentary party in the Bundestag, one aspect in which the party clearly differs from the SPD is in the reform of penalties for illegal abortion. On this score the FDP is almost unanimous in campaigning for abortions to be legal within the first three months after conception, while only a limited group of SPD politicians is in favour of this amendment.

Other lines of demarcation between the two parties mentioned by Mischnick were tax reform, real estate laws and worker participation in decision-making.

As far as tax reform was concerned the FDP would accept the general values drawn up by the present government while rejecting out of hand for example the suggestions put forward at the SPD party-political conference on taxation of last autumn.

Furthermore the FDP was, he said, in favour of passing the actual fiscal reform Bill – realignment of forms of tax – immediately, and only later checking whether the sliding scales should be altered to produce extra revenue for the State.

Also the FDP rejects idea of worker participation in decision-making on a par basis such as is proposed by the SPD.

And the new real estate Bill drawn up by an SPD commission shows clear socialist tendencies which the Free Democrats find unacceptable.

Mischnick threw some light on the statement made after the resignation of Karl Schiller that in a future SPD/FDP government the FDP "would have responsibilities" in the economics and finance field, explaining that no firm decision had yet been made on which department the FDP would take over or who their representative would be.

He gave a reminder that Federal Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher had already had a large say in economic policy decisions made by the government.

Mischnick said he would go along with Genscher's statement that readiness to form a coalition was not tantamount to writing a blank cheque to be filled out by the coalition partner at will, insofar as the basic readiness of the FDP to link up with the Social Democrats implied the formulation of a basic programme acceptable to the FDP.

The Bundestag will, Herr Mischnick feels, before its dissolution in the autumn (which he regards as probable and desirable, but not a foregone conclusion) ratify the new pension laws. On this count Herr Mischnick called the coalition's plans for an increase of all pensions by a "Sockelbetrag" (literally "pedestal sum") of twenty Marks "essential and capable of development".

Furthermore Mischnick reckons that four other Bills passed by the Bundesrat to a mediation committee at the last summer session will be ratified. But he is not of the opinion that the present government will be able to complete any more legislative work.

He considers that the 1972 budget will be brought up for discussion again in the Bundestag, but is not firmly of the opinion that it will be in concession with the budget, that the Federal Chancellor will call the vote of confidence in himself, rejection of which would lead to the dissolution of the Bundestag.

A generally agreed plan of aid for the FDP by the SPD at the elections is something that Mischnick would rule out. But he does feel that in certain constituencies there may be a call for the important second vote to decide the total number of seats to be held by the party to be given to the FDP, while supporters of the SPD/FDP coalition will be exhorted in these constituencies to give their first vote for direct election of the candidate to the SPD man.

The composition of the next FDP parliamentary party is not yet clear, since Federal state lists have not been drawn up. FDP member Emmy Diemer-Nicolaus has expressed her wish to leave the Bundestag. No firm decision on candidature has yet been made by former State-Secretary to the Federal Science Ministry Hildegard Hamm-Brücher.

In Bavaria the FDP is struggling to keep its position in the provincial assembly. As far as Karl Schiller is concerned, Herr Mischnick said that to the best of his knowledge there had been no contact between the former minister and the FDP with a view to a change of party.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 July 1972)

■ MEDIA

Advertisers show more and more interest in 'Top People'

More than sixty newspapers and periodicals in the Federal Republic claim to appeal to the upper classes, whatever they may mean by this term, in order to have a slice of the ninety million Marks a year spent on advertising.

Have the upper classes a special need for information and are they as receptive as they appear or is the claim no more than a ruse to obtain fat sums from the advertising industry?

Defining the non-homogenous upper classes has always caused difficulties to advertisers. Relatively small groups from the so-called intellectual elite – artists and writers for instance – are usually excluded.

Main emphasis is concentrated on top industrial and administrative executives. Pollsters believe that 1.7 per cent of the total population belong to this group.

The term top and middle management has been borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon world to cover the higher echelons of the self-employed, academics, top executives and senior and middle-grade civil servants.

If income is to be used as an additional criteria, a net income of two thousand Marks a month must be earned in order to qualify for inclusion in this group. About one and a half million people would then belong to this category.

If this group were to be reduced to those people in the administrative and specialised professions who are directly involved in the process of decision-making, it would comprise of about 800,000 persons.

The flood of information inundating this group is immense. Apart from specialist journals, information services and purely specialist economic periodicals, about sixty newspapers and periodicals with a circulation of more than five million are trying to attract this section of the public.

To help bring some clarity into the situation, advertisers have settled on a system dividing newspapers and periodicals into three groups – those providing purely professional information, those only for private information and those for both professional and private information.

The first group consists almost exclusively of specialist periodicals and economic journals. The second group, catering for private information, is restricted to periodicals dealing with culture, hobbies, arts and science and other special themes.

As far as the economic interests of the advertising industry is concerned, the greatest significance is attached to the third group covering newspapers and periodicals giving top and middle management both professional and private information. This group includes the national dailies and weeklies as well as economic and news magazines.

The most important publications coming into this category are *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Süddeutsche Zeitung, Die Welt, Handelsblatt, Spiegel* and *Wirtschaftswoche* – all of which appear at least once week and have a circulation of about 1.8 million.

"In an average week these six publications provide some eight hundred pages of information dealing with current affairs in the political, economic and cultural sectors.

This wide range of information appears alarming and gives rise to the question of whether the two factors of supply and use of information do not need closer examination in order to provide some conclusions about the suitability of the communications media available – especially as the six publications listed may be the six most important but only make up thirty per cent of total sales of periodicals aiming at top and middle management.

A survey has shown that persons belonging to this category have more time for reading newspapers and periodicals than other professional groups. The survey shows that the use made of the media is strongly influenced by professional position and the qualifications obtained at school.

Persons with a high school-leaving certificate spend about 4 hours 22 minutes a week reading newspapers while those with and elementary school-leaving certificate only spend 3 hours 41 minutes.

These statistics show that there is a greater need for information in the upper social levels but the figures are not as impressive as they may appear at first glance. The time spent reading newspapers also covers regional and local publications.

Despite all the problems involved in surveys of this type – people and periodicals cannot always be fitted into clearly-defined categories – it is justifiable to question the value of this wide range and the use made of it by readers.

Advertisers and their advertising agencies therefore face the difficulty of choosing a publication from this wide range that will reach as efficiently as possible the eight hundred thousand persons comprising top and middle management.

Josef Ruland

(Die Welt, 31 July 1972)

Newspapers prosper from political uncertainty

The hectic political scene in the Federal Republic at the moment has meant increased circulations for newspapers. Most of the national and regional papers have shown an increase in sales in recent months and comparison with last year's figures show now much circulation has jumped.

Observers of the newspapers market conclude that readers are interested in politics when events are so hectic as they have been in Bonn and other places in recent months.

But drops in circulation, in some cases considerable, have been registered by some of the popular dailies. The city editions of *Bild-Zeitung* are also affected though experts believe that this could also be the result of price increases.

The Hamburg trade journal *textbitar* has given details about current sales figures. *Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* with a circulation of 587,000 takes first place among serious regional newspapers.

Ruhr-Nachrichten/Westfalenpost is in second place with a circulation of 380,000 followed by *Rheinische Post* (353,00), *Nürnberger Nachrichten* (320,000), *Hannoversche Allgemeine* (296,000), *Hamburger Abendblatt* (287,000), *Augsburger Allgemeine* (280,000) and *Neue Ruhr/Rhein Zeitung* (250,000).

There are another eight serious regional newspapers with a circulation of over two hundred thousand. Thirty dailies sell more than one hundred thousand copies. The largest increase (excluding mergers) is registered by *Frankfurter Rundschau* with a 7.2 per cent growth rate.

The popular press has not profited from this increased readership and has shown losses, some of them considerable. *Bild-Hamburg* is still in first place with a circulation of 434,000 but this represents a drop of eight per cent compared with the figures for the last quarter.

The same is true for *Bild* city edition in Munich (135,000) and Berlin (109,000). But the total circulation of *Bild-Zeitung* throughout the Federal Republic rose by 2.9 per cent in the second quarter of the year to reach a total of three and a half million. Compared with last year's figures, this means a rise of 5.1 per cent.

Hamburger Morgenpost, BZ of Berlin, *tz* of Munich and *Abend* of Berlin registered a drop in circulation of between two and six per cent. But *Express* (Cologne and Düsseldorf), *Abendzeitung und 8-Uhr-Blatt* (Munich) and *Abendpost/Nachtausgabe* (Frankfurt) were able to gain ground. These newspapers have not yet increased their prices.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1972)

Bauer goes in for regional magazine publishing

"The Big Five are coming," the Heinrich Bauer Verlag announced, adding the self-confident forecast that the local market was now to be pepped up. The Big Five is a new miracle weapon that the Federal Republic's third largest press organisation with an annual turnover of some 650 million Marks hopes will enable it to maintain itself in the battle for readers and advertising and improve its position. The new project to be launched at the beginning of September is called *Stadt-Illustrierte*.

Bauer's planners worked on the project for more than two years until they had pieced together a publication, not unlike *New York Magazine*, combining the advantages of the coloured magazines with reports on local events.

The new-style colour magazine – of no more than 32 pages – will first by given away free to purchasers of the Bauer Verlag's most popular publications. The scheme will start in Düsseldorf before spreading soon afterwards to Munich, Cologne, Hamburg and Frankfurt.

The picture magazines *Neue Revue, Quick, Neue Post* and *Neues Blatt*, the television weeklies *TV Hören und Sehen* and *Fernsehwoche* and the illustrated magazine *Wochenend* are the publications that have been chosen to help launch the planned *Stadt-Illustrierte*.

It is planned to print between 150,000 and 400,000 copies for each town. A trial issue of the Düsseldorf edition contains a colourful mixture of local topics which co-planner Heinz von Nouhuys describes as attractive material. There are tips for taxpayers and motorists, a guide to current events in the city and reports likely to be of local interest ("No chlorine taste in future water supplies").

Bauer intentionally plays down the effects of the magazine by calling it a new variation in the field of journalism. But publishers of the regional newspapers consider it to be a frontal attack on the most important part of their business.

Despite assurances that the new-style magazine is not directed against existing dailies, Bauer is taking a huge slice from the local market that once used to be the sole preserve of the publishers of daily newspapers. The Regional Press Committee states: "The Bauer Verlag should be advised to drop the project before printing even one issue."

After initial paralysis caused by the shock of it all (or so the trade journal *Werben und Verkaufen* called it) a Frankfurt-based group representing some eighty dailies went on to the attack in an attempt to stop the Bauer Verlag invading the local advertising market.

It examined the chances of a *Stadt-Illustrierte* and came to the conclusion that the dailies are cheaper for advertisers. The group presented its research as a comparative investigation into advertising in order to give the trade some objective data about the new project.

Bauer rose to the challenge. Advertising head Günther Schöttler accused the Association of basing its claims on false statistics and promised to supply the correct information. *Stadt-Illustrierte* need not fear any comparison of prices, he said.

Replying to a criticism made by the daily newspapers that the editorial staff of *Stadt-Illustrierte* were no more than the gravy for the meat of the advertisements, Heinz von Nouhuys countered that the magazine was to have an editorial staff the like of which had never been seen before.

This switch of attention to the local market was not unexpected. For the past few years strategists at the large publishing concerns have noted that more and more interest was being displayed for things happening in a person's own town.

"Business in future lies in the local market," Nouhuys states. This is true of advertising as well as readership. The advertising by department stores, house-agents, cinemas and supermarket chains is thought to be a growth market.

National periodicals have already participated in this market. Illustrated magazines and television weeklies have given advertisers the chance of advertising various products in various areas. But this type of advertising soon reached its limits.

Bauer's move into the local market is a source of concern to many newspaper publishers. A large number of businessmen will be attracted by the opportunity of advertising in colour in magazines instead of in black and white in newspapers.

The threatened loss of advertising revenue is a particular danger to daily newspapers that do not stand in the front line, according to the Regional Press Committee. This in turn would endanger the plurality of opinion which would in this case be restricted.

But the Bauer Verlag does not believe that there is going to be a full-scale battle. Newspaper publishers would of course lose some of their advertising, Nouhuys stated, but the market in cities was so large that competitors could easily live with one another.

There are no plans at present to extend *Stadt-Illustrierte* to other cities. "For the time being we are sticking with the Big Five," Nouhuys commented.

Peter Pragal

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 August 1972)

German *Playboy*

Playboy has moved into the Federal Republic's periodicals market. The German version printed under licence by the Heinrich Bauer Verlag, Munich, plans to give males here a mixture of sex (exactly 26 per cent of each edition discounting advertisements), art, entertainment and humour.

The style and content conforms rigidly to the American original. Advertising too follows the same general lines. As the magazine is meant mainly for intelligent, sophisticated city-dwellers wishing to do well in their career, advertisements are not accepted if they offer goods for the "delicate".

In America *Playboy* is in an extremely healthy position with a circulation of 6.6

Continued on page 5

■ THE WORKING WORLD

Team investigates wage scales present and future

Chancellor Willy Brandt receives less net income than the Federal Republic's ambassador in Washington. Board members of Karstadt, the department store group, figure prominently in the salary stakes here with an annual income of almost six hundred thousand Marks.

Sales girls and bank employees have to make do with small salaries. Assistant film or television directors might just as well go on the dole – they would still get their seven hundred Marks a month.

The Bishop of Cologne is the Church's top earner but he only receives half of the two hundred thousand Marks or so a year paid to a chief pilot with Lufthansa.

Frank Grätz, 32, head of a project organised by the Kienbaum advisory group of Gummersbach to investigate wage structures, criss-crossed the country, examining the pay-packets and pay-slips of employees here.

His findings are contained in the first systematic description of career prospects and salary trends to be issued in this country. The book, published by Wilhelm Heyne, Munich, is called *Berufe und Gehälter – heute und morgen* (Jobs and Salaries – Today and Tomorrow).

Exaggerated salaries are a typical feature of free enterprise but Grätz shows that working for the State also pays well. Of course limits were set to his research. Grätz could only estimate what ministers in Bonn earned – he expects that it is about ten thousand Marks a month on average though as they are usually members of the Bundestag as well they receive an extra six or seven thousand Marks.

Grätz also explains in his book why the diplomatic service attracts so many aristocrats and why few women have a chance in this sphere. Diplomats, Grätz states, are the elite of civil servants in this country and have a great many perks.

Diplomats receive only the basic salary to which they are entitled through their comparable rank in ministerial administration in Bonn – but to this must be added foreign residence allowances, household allowances, purchasing power allowances and family allowances.

Ambassadors can also live free of charge in their embassies. Diplomats need only pay tax on their basic salary. The ambassador in Washington earns a gross monthly salary of 12,281.21 Marks. After tax he has more of his salary left than Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Even a small consular secretary, with a salary less than that of a skilled worker, can claim allowances from Bonn and boost his salary to over 5,100 Marks.

Executives working in free enterprise lose far more of their handsome salaries through tax and social contributions than civil servants with similar income and qualifications.

Grätz estimates that a 34-year-old engineering graduate with a wife and one child earns a gross salary of 2,700 Marks a month. After deductions he receives 1,946 Marks if working for free enterprise. If this enginering graduate had become a Grade A13 civil servant he would only earn 2,428 Marks gross but his net salary would be 2,004 Marks a month.

Artists, sales girls and bank employees are worst off, Grätz claims. The average wage for a shop girl is at present around nine hundred Marks a month but they often work below union rates in small businesses and earn less than five hundred. Only a few of the top sales girls receive as much as 1,200 Marks a month.

A bank cashier is paid a starting salary of nine hundred Marks a month, rising to only 1,400, though he may receive an extra month's or two months' pay a year. Grätz reports that a number of banks are already having to look for new cashiers among supermarket staff or barber's assistants.

Chemists are in the best position of all graduates employed by free enterprise. Physicists are in second place. The position of engineers is worsening. Chemists reach about five thousand Marks a month before tax.

Grätz estimates that head surgeons earn between four hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand Marks a year, including fees from private patients. But, as in the case of lawyers, no more accurate information is available. Doctors with an independent practice are estimated to earn 125,000 Marks a year while lawyers claim they only receive 36,000 Marks.

But Grätz is rather dubious about the information he has been given in this respect. Lawyers working in private industrial concerns tend to reach the top salary groups more quickly than other professions.

Lawyers are most likely to attain everybody's dream and become a member on the board of one of the large private companies or concerns and earn big money. They are also most likely to rise to senior administrative posts. The special liking of Germans for precision and accuracy in solving all types of problems helps a lawyer to work his way up the ladder, Grätz comments.

Grätz reports that women usually earn less than men for the same work. They have difficulty in rising to senior positions. Even air stewardesses have to accept relatively modest salaries. Steno-typists and secretaries earn between 1,250 and 2,000 Marks.

Grätz reckons that there will be handsome pay increases in future. Chemists will be earning three times as much by 1985. But forecasts for employees in other branches are not so bright.

Even now computer programmers and operators are poorly paid despite their qualifications. They are paid a starting salary of 1,200 Marks and rarely reach a salary of three thousand Marks a month.

The demand for computer specialists will continue to increase rapidly. Only the demand for personnel to operate office equipment will keep pace with it. But there will still be call for more chemists, engineers, stonemasons, concrete-workers, fitters, radio and television technicians, technical draughtsmen, nurses, secretaries, teachers, chartered accountants, civil servants, salesmen, doctors and dentists. Grätz claims that the demand for farmers, printers, type-setters, bakers, painters and carpenters will drop.

Hans Wüllenweber

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 July 1972)

Better homes for working mothers

There were just under ten million working women in the Federal Republic at the end of last year of whom three hundred thousand or so were widows, divorcees or unmarried mothers with children under eighteen according to estimates by the Bonn Institute of Town Planning.

The Institute states that insufficient housing is provided for these women. It therefore welcomes a plan by the Ministry of Housing to improve accommodation for this category of women worker by granting the Federal states special loans for house-building.

New housing projects planned under the scheme could include nurseries, shopping centres, medical practices, chemists and similar amenities.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 July 1972)

Continued from page 4

million. The aims of the German version are being kept low. Three hundred thousand copies have been printed of which 260,000 to 270,000 should be sold.

One of the publisher's greatest worries is that the new magazine will get into the wrong hands – it is not for people who expect a lot of sex. By the end of the year *Playboy* should have built up a regular readership in the German-speaking world – people who do not only buy the magazine because of the title page.

If the experiments in this country succeed, versions based on the American model will also appear in Italy, France, Japan and other countries. It seems only to be a question of time before *Playboy* clubs and *Playboy* hotels open in the Federal Republic and elsewhere.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 July 1972)

Vocational training for U.S. soldiers

American soldiers stationed in the Federal Republic are to be given the chance to work in factories here shortly before their discharge in order to gain the basic training for their future profession in civilian life.

The US Army has drawn up this programme to prepare soldiers for their future. Before ending their term of military service they will work for up to three months with Federal Republic firms, especially those in the technological sector.

The programme envisages in particular automobile manufacturing, radio and television repair-work and welding.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 July 1972)

Increased working hours

The number of working hours in this country's industry in 1971 was 0.4 per cent up on the previous year, rising to 37,640 million. The amount of time lost through occupational hazards and accidents at or on the way to work dropped by fifteen per cent to 177 million working hours.

These latest statistics published by the Head Association of Professional Organisations in Industry also show that 99 per cent of the 2.45 million people injured in industrial accidents in 1970 are back at work.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 July 1972)

Women excutives in industry are discriminated against

Women executives in industry are paid much less than men – a survey conducted by the Association of Graduates and Executives Employed in the Chemical Industry (VAA) shows that the income of female graduates in 1971 was generally only 78 to 93 per cent that of their male colleagues.

Almost half the 297 female graduates interviewed stated that they were not adequately paid. Half of them said that they were discriminated against as far as promotion was concerned.

A large number claimed that the work they were doing was not appropriate to their training and qualifications. Twenty-eight per cent work alone, indicating that they do little more than routine work.

A comparatively high proportion (65 per cent) of the female graduates employed are unmarried. The VAA concludes that the industry does not like married women.

According to surveys, only ten of the 97 larger chemical firms organise day nurseries. Part-time working is only possible in twenty of these firms. The VAA claims that this attitude is incomprehensible as the firms are allowing costly investment (the years of training for the women) to go to waste.

Women are often made to do jobs that are not very popular among males – the VAA describes this as a more subtle form of discrimination.

But even more obvious forms of discrimination still exist – despite Basic Law. Of the women graduates employed by the chemical industry 27 per cent work in libraries, archives or data-processing, 23 per cent in research and development and fourteen per cent in analysis. But in the hierarchy of a chemical concern these branches are all at the intermediate or low level, the association claims.

(Handelsblatt, 26 July 1972)

The new trend–mature workers wanted

Older workers have always been the first to go in the past. But have things now changed in their favour? Reports from firms, labour exchanges and staff agencies show that a new trend is beginning to set in – the young man cult has been replaced by increased demands for the older worker.

Berlin Labour Exchange registered a slight upwards trend in the position of the over-45s in recent weeks, especially those wanting minor posts. North Rhine-Westphalia Labour Exchange found a continual rise in demand for all older workers from the whole of the service industries sector – there is no upward age limit.

A spokesman for the Schleswig-Holstein Labour Exchange stated that he could see a change in the situation and similar observations had also been made by the Labour Exchange covering the Saar. There are clear signs of this trend in Bavaria as well. What are the reasons for it?

Hans Sturm, head of the subsection for labour market questions at the South Bavaria Labour Exchange, believes that youngsters have not always lived up to expectations.

The head of the personnel department at a Kiel department store stated that older workers are less prone to leave a job. They will not change their place of work for an extra twenty pfennigs an hour. The sense of responsibility found among older workers is also appreciated.

A few years ago it was unheard of for a bank, firm or administrative apparatus with a conservative tradition to claim that young workers pose problems. The firms do not want to specify what sort of problems these are. Industry has however continually complained about new recruits who know more about sociology and politics than economics.

(Münchner Merkur, 21 July 1972)

■ DEVELOPMENT AID

DED workers must be neutral politically in the guest country

Development aid from industrial nations for the States of the Third World is an important consideration. It is mostly carried out behind the scenes without great publicity. It is only rarely it makes headlines and when it does usually makes them with a bang.

There was the legendary gold bed that the former Ghanaian head of State Kwame Nkrumah is said to have bought himself with money given by the Federal Republic in development aid. And there are also the cases of Federal Republic aid workers of becoming involved in the authorities and landing in gaol. This has happened for the second time within a year. In both cases it was in Bolivia.

The government of this South American State accused Federal Republic aid workers of becoming involved in the domestic policies of the country. In the latest case three young citizens of the Federal Republic were expelled from Bolivia and have returned to this country.

A mighty party-political quarrel broke out concerning these workers. It is a matter of principles. The question is whether the development aid service DED, started in 1963, has taken on a political character which could of necessity lead to difficulties with the countries receiving aid.

The Opposition in the Bundestag has raised grave reproaches against DED. CDU development aid specialist Walther Leisler-Kiep has said that aid workers have been confusing a peaceful campaign of assistance with political activities and CSU Bundestag member Hans Roser went so far as to say that a considerable number of aid workers were unsuitable for this kind of work because of "biased left-wing indoctrination". These are serious accusation. The government parties reject them vehemently.

This dispute has thrown up a problem that must be discussed urgently. It is not only the reputation of DED that is at stake but also the safety of those who work for the organisation, doing jobs that are far from easy.

There is no disputing that development aid workers are obliged to refrain from meddling in the internal affairs of their host country and have to sign a statement to this effect in their contract.

Everyone knows that in many developing countries, particularly some Latin American States there are regimes that can scarcely be called democratic by our standards. It does not take much imagination to see young involved people — and development aid workers are mostly involved, a quality that is essential for the tough work they have to carry out — getting into situations of conflict in these countries.

As craftsmen and social workers they come up against sections of the population that live in the most miserable conditions and they see at first hand the direct and forceful methods with which the regimes deal with their political opponents.

In the most recent case aid worker Gerd Merrem helped a university lecturer who was opposed to the Bolivian government to flee the country by plane. There is no denying that the action of this young man deserves respect but it can in no way be considered compatible with the duties of a development aid worker.

Bonn obviously takes the same line and the foreign office has stated that it pressed for the expulsion of Merrem as soon as it heard from the Bolivian government of the action he had taken.

However clear the circumstances may be — at least in this particular case — it is difficult in general to pass a fair judgment on the actions of development aid workers. For they mostly live in countries where the conditions are hard to imagine and change frequently enough. It is not correct to accuse development aid workers of all being left wing extremists since this would discredit those who carry out their duties consienciously and respect the sovereignty of the country in which they are working. It is no crime to be on the left and compared to the political situation in certain right-wing Latin American countries it is not difficult to understand those who adopt such an attitude.

Every development aid worker is free to hold his own views on the government of the country where he is active and no one would force him to identify himself with the political system obtaining there. There is no ban on workers distancing themselves and adopting a critical attitude. Trouble only occurs when political convictions are turned to political activity.

Of course it must be recognised that the demarcation line is often difficult to define especially as autocratic regimes have a tendency to denounce alien opinions as inimical acts. For this reason development aid workers must use the utmost discretion. They must give practical help and not import any kind of ideology. Moreover no aid worker is forced to carry out his tasks in a country which does not suit his political views. Workers are free-lance and not under orders.

Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation Erhard Eppler called development aid workers "peaceful revolutionaries" who have a "political service" to carry out. Is it not all too easy for the young people who are sent abroad to mistake expressions of this kind? Bonn should clarify such statements and check whether development aid workers are given sufficient grounding otherwise development aid and the DED will not emerge from the twilight situation in which they find themselves in either this or the next generation.

Hans Jörg Sottorf

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 July 1972)

Total aid
Aid from the public sector
Development aid donors
In 1971 in millions of dollars
USA 6,808 / 3,096
Japan 2,141 / 611
FRG 1,915 / 734
France 1,573 / 1,074
Britain 1,570 / 561
Canada 760 / 342
Italy 751 / 177
Netherlands 590 / 216
Australia 389 / 202
Belgium 290 / 143
Sweden 245 / 159
Denmark 142 / 76
Switzerland 142 / 30
Austria 93 / 11

Special reliefs for developing countries

Numerous special reliefs for developing countries have been proposed in a programme put forward by the Federal Association of Wholesale and Foreign Traders (BGA) to promote imports and hence price stability. These proposals have been submitted by Herr Dietz, the President of the Association to the Federal Chancellor and the ministers responsible.

According to these proposals the system of preferential customs duties offered by the EEC to developing countries should be altered and extended. In addition this programme provides for additional grants for developing countries taking part at trade fairs, further export promotional measures for these States within the scope of technical aid, the "implementation of technical assistance to make products from developing countries ready for the market", and the introduction of an insurance scheme for the political risks involved in advance payments for imports.

Finally developing countries would be assisted by means of preferential customs duties in trade with processed agricultural produce.

As far as the EEC is concerned the association suggests that the schedule for cutbacks in customs duties affecting the four applicant countries and the associated vestigial Efta countries should be brought forward. Furthermore there should be cutbacks in the EEC tariff for outside countries and agreements on complete freedom from customs duties for certain goods traded between the EEC and the USA.

The association's suggestions with regard to agricultural policy aim to make the EEC less self-contained. A revision of the agricultural pricing system should help in this respect. Further measures considered are changes to the frontier adjustment levies, the abolition of certain price guarantee agreements, a lowering of price adjustments for certain foodstuffs and the abolition of a number of subventions.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 July 1972)

Development aid still falls short of 1% GNP

The sixteen countries in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that are in the organisation's Development Aid Committee (DAC) and which provide 95 per cent of all aid to underdeveloped countries raised 18,100 million dollars for poorer countries last year.

This was 2,200 million dollars or fourteen per cent more than in 1970, but in the light of price rises this represents a real increase of about seven per cent.

In the recently published DAC annual report for 1971 the supposition is put forward that between now and 1975 the amount of development aid will not increase substantially. Aid contributions from the United States in particular are uncertain.

Countries in the DAC are the United States, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, Austria, Canada and Japan.

Aid from public funds in DAC countries, which is the only aid that can fully claim to be a country's "development aid", increased, the report states, by twelve per cent to 7,700 million dollars last year. Real increase was five per cent.

The DAC report issues a reminder that member countries promised to make their aid to the Third World on average one per cent of their gross national product with governments providing 0.7 per cent of the GNP in aid.

But most countries are well away from this. In 1971 the total development aid contributions from DAC countries amounted to 0.82 per cent of GNP as opposed to 0.80 in the previous year. Government contributions also increased only minimally from 0.34 to 0.35 per cent of GNP.

Comparing public contributions to population figures of the countries receiving aid it can be seen that each citizen of the Third World received four dollars last year as compared with $3.70 in 1970 and $3.65 in 1961. Thus the increase in ten years is so small that it did not keep pace with the price rises that came in the period. The DAC estimates that in the past ten years the amount of government aid from industrialised countries per inhabitant of developing countries has dropped by fifteen per cent in real values.

Amounts contributed by individual countries vary greatly, according to the report. Last year the United States was once again at the top of the list as regards absolute contributions with 7,050 million dollars. But this was only 0.67 per cent of the US gross national product.

Japan was in second place with 2,140 million dollars — 0.96 per cent of its GNP. The Federal Republic was third with 1,920 million dollars 0.88 per cent. Then came France with 1,660 million (1.02 per cent) and Great Britain with 1,570 million dollars (1.14 per cent).

Only six countries have achieved the declared aim of contributing one per cent of GNP. Apart from those already mentioned: The Netherlands (1.63 %), Portugal (1.56 %), Belgium (1.03 %) and Austriala (one per cent).

According to DAC figures the structures of development aid has altered radically in recent years. Public aid was about two-thirds of total development aid in the early sixties but has now dropped back to forty per cent.

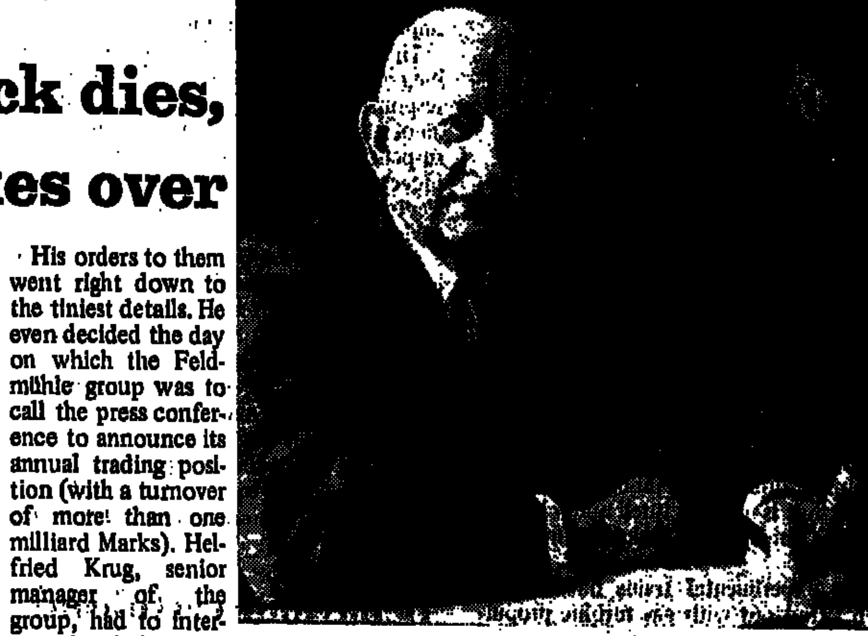
On the other hand direct investments from the public and private sectors as well as export loans have gained greatly in importance. This is shown by the trend towards replacing pure aid gradually with trade. And the importance of direct aid contributions has declined relatively in the past few years.

Technical aid, with experts and teaching staff going to work in developing countries is continuing to gain in importance. In 1971 twenty-two per cent of public aid went to this kind of assistance. There were 40,000 teachers, 37,000 experts and advisers as well as 23,000 volunteers in the service of DAC member countries operating in the Third World. At the same time 80,000 young people received grants to come and study in contributing countries.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 July 1972)

■ PROFILE

Friedrich Flick dies, F.K. Flick takes over



Friedrich Flick (Photo: Die Welt)

Friedrich Flick, the richest man in the Federal Republic, was buried in Kreuztal, near Siegen, on 24 July. He was born there in 1883.

Celebrated by some as an industrial genius without parallel and condemned by others as the incarnation of the evils of early capitalism, Friedrich Flick remained unmoved by praise and invective.

He also remained unmoved by the discussion of whether family concerns — such as his industrial empire of three hundred firms worth between five and six milliard Marks — still had any place in the modern world.

Friedrich Flick, the son of a farmer and wood merchant, ensured at early enough a stage that his youngest son would take over control of his empire. Friedrich Karl Flick has been head of the largest family concern in the Federal Republic since his father died of a kidney complaint in a Konstanz hospital on the evening of 20 July.

The main pillars of the empire he has inherited are automobiles (a forty-per-cent share in Daimler-Benz), chemicals and paper (Nobel Dynamite and Feldmühle), iron (Buderus) and steel (Maximilianshütte). Excluding Daimler-Benz, Flick's concern had a total labour force of 68,000 last year with a turnover of about 6,500 million Marks.

To be in a position to rule this empire, Friedrich Karl Flick, today 45 years old, began to study management in Munich on 1 May 1945, a week before the end of the Second World War.

After working with two firms in Lübeck, he did what many sons of rich families do, he spent a number of years in the United States learning the ropes of banking and commerce.

In 1957 he was appointed to the higher echelons of the Friedrich Flick concern in Düsseldorf. Five years later his father made him a partner — Friedrich Karl Flick then had ten years to acquaint himself with his father's ideas and style of leadership.

Time will now tell whether the heir will govern the empire with the same unchallenged authority as his father. He is an introvert and appears a little shy in public. It is only in the company of his family or close friends that he unbends. Friedrich Flick allowed his son to stand by his side on the bridge of command but he allowed no doubts as to who was in charge.

Right until the end of his life the millionaire Friedrich Flick used to call his son and his cousin Konrad Kaletsch to his Lake Constance refuge to which he had withdrawn because of his bronchial trouble.

His orders to them went right down to the tiniest details. He even decided the day on which the Feldmühle group was to call the press conference to announce its annual trading position (with a turnover of more than one milliard Marks). Helfried Krug, senior manager of the group, had to interrupt his holiday in Portugal to attend.

Friedrich Flick stuck to the very end to his principle: "I don't like giving orders, I prefer to convince people." Asked what he did when he was unable to convince people, he replied curtly: "Then I give orders."

This unchallenged authority might not fit in with modern ideas of team work in management but success justified his method. His family empire has ridden the storms that have shaken the empires of other Ruhr industrialists such as Stinnes, Krupp and Thyssen.

Friedrich Flick laid the foundations of his fortune in the steel industry which was given special preferences during the First World War. In 1913 he was appointed to the board of the iron industry in Menden and Schwerte. During the war he merged a number of steel mills and foundries.

He extended his interests to the Eastern areas of Germany in the first post-war years. In Upper Silesia he obtained the Bismarckhütte and the Kattowitz Mining and Steel Company.

He then turned his attention to the Ruhr once again. In 1926 he secured control over the dealings of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke company. He continued working on his concern, buying and selling individual companies until his empire stretched from Silesia to the south and west of Germany.

The end of the Second World War seemed to be the end of the Flick empire as well. There were three reasons for this — 75 per cent of his empire was in the Eastern territories and what is today the German Democratic Republic; he was accused of being a war criminal (he had held economic appointments under the National Socialists in 1937) and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment; on his release in 1950 he was 67.

But Flick did not give up. He tirelessly set about building up a new empire. Unlike Krupp, he complied with Allied orders to sell part of his empire and decided to withdraw from the coal industry. From the sale of his mines he obtained the funds with which he could start rebuilding his interests.

Once more his flair for recognising other people's weaknesses proved useful. He bought a share of the Nobel dynamite company — today one of the main pillars of the empire — from Rheinstahl after he showed that the steel company, despite the board's assertions to the contrary, needed money urgently. Those attending the negotiations claim that Flick was able to quote from memory the Rheinstahl balances of the previous ten years.

The existence of this empire was once again threatened in 1962. Friedrich Flick's eldest son, Otto Ernst, took him to court to obtain a division of the firm. He wanted his own empire.

If he had had his way the Friedrich Flick Company that had been set up to run the concern in 1937 would have had to have folded and the integration of the concern advocated by his father — it covered iron and steel, automobiles and chemicals — would have been destroyed.

Friedrich Flick fought the case and won. He not only held the concern together but also managed to deprive his eldest son of his shares in the concern. Otto Ernst Flick agreed to an out-of-court settlement after four years of legal battles.

Friedrich Flick had given his sons ninety per cent of the shares when the concern was set up. This step ensured that the family venture would not be threatened by high death duties. The comparatively low tax imposed on gifts — a total of 182 million Marks — was paid off in instalments.

Officially, Friedrich Flick was reconciled with his eldest son. Otto Ernst Flick's three children Gert-Rudolf, Friedrich Christian and Dagmar were given a thirty per cent share in the company. But the estrangement between father and son went deep. The grandchildren signed the announcement of Friedrich Flick's death but their father did not.

The youngest son Friedrich Karl — the second eldest son fell in the Second World War — now owns about seventy per cent of the shares of the concern. He is in direct possession of 12.12 per cent of the shares and the other 57.54 per cent are indirectly at his disposal through three foundations.

His nephews Gert-Rudolf and Friedrich Christian, both lawyers, will act as junior partners for the foreseeable future at least. Gert-Rudolf, the eldest child, has been a member of the Flick management for the past year and younger brother Friedrich Christian will join the firm when he becomes 28 in September — just as his grandfather ordained a long time ago.

Wolfgang Müller-Haeseler

(Die Zeit, 28 July 1972)

Friedrich Flick KG, DÜSSELDORF
Friedrich Flick GmbH, Düsseldorf, holding company
approx. 40 % — Daimler Benz AG
100% — HGI — Hesse company for industrial enterprises Friedrich Flick GmbH, Wetzlar
100% — Feldmühle group
83,3% — Dynamit Nobel group
93,6% — Buderus group
100% — Maxhütte group
227 other interests

(Diagram: Theodor Schmulke)

Shareholders criticise VW management

Why is Volkswagen in such desperate straits? Is it due to management mistakes or is it just a result of the economic situation? The concern is almost running at a loss.

At the annual general meeting the board announced figures that are astonishing, to say the least. The firm has had to meet additional expenditure of 3.4 milliard Marks since 1969 — 1.8 milliard Marks are the result of pay rises, one milliard are losses incurred through upward revaluation of the Mark and eight hundred million Marks were taken up by the rise in the price of materials.

Increasing the price of Volkswagen products led to an additional one milliard Marks income — but there is still a gap of 2.4 milliard Marks. As 4.8 million vehicles were produced during this period, this means that the profit on each has been cut by five hundred Marks.

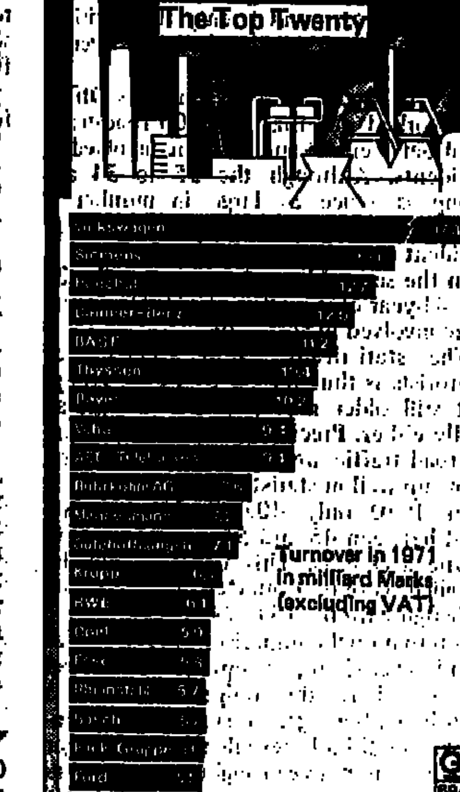
The losses that could have been incurred through managerial errors seem negligible compared with these figures. They total 250 million Marks, 150 million of which went on the development of a new type of car which was subsequently scrapped. Still, if this money had not been spent the 1971 balance would have looked healthier.

Rebellious shareholders were not very impressed by the board's estimates. They believe that managerial mistakes were the main reason for the drop in profits. The departure of Lotz and Holste gave them plenty of ammunition.

Dr Rust, the chairman of the board of control, was personally attacked and shareholders demanded his resignation. Other targets were the State, its representatives on the board of control and the workers' representatives, especially Loderer, the new leader of the Metalworkers Union.

One fact cannot be overlooked. The combination of State, trade union and capitalist interests in the leadership of the largest industrial concern in the Federal Republic is being revealed more and more as unfortunate, especially in critical situations.

It is the small shareholders who are most affected. They have to bear the consequences though they have no immediate influence on the measures taken. But they realise their lack of power and always bring it up at annual general meetings, without ever being able to remedy the situation. They are fighting a losing battle. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 July 1972)



■ TRANSPORT

Bundesbahn unveils two new locomotives

More powerful locomotives and greater comfort are the keynote of the planning by means of which Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, propose to compete more energetically with air travel and the private car for the domestic market.

The Bundesbahn's Munich region recently held an operational Press preview of the new 602 class gas turbine express locomotive, scheduled for use on inter-city routes, and the 614 class diesel locomotive designed for regional use.

Inter-city services have proved so popular that extra carriages have frequently had to be provided. If the scheduled speed of 160 kilometres an hour (100 mph) is to be maintained, more powerful locomotives are urgently needed. On the lookout for a more powerful but not necessarily bulkier or weightier means of propulsion the Bundesbahn development engineers hit upon the gas turbine.



The unit that seemed most likely to live up to expectations was an American helicopter turbine generating 2,200 horse power that is manufactured under licence in this country by Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz.

Two experimental trains have so far been fitted out with gas turbine propulsion. Three more are to follow. For the time being they are to keep to a maximum speed of 160 kph but are designed to operate smoothly at 200, equivalent to 125 miles an hour.

They are scheduled to be taken into normal service this autumn but a number of trials must first be satisfactorily conducted. These include measurements of turbine and auxiliary engine performance, resistance and oscillation and piston shaft endurance trials.

Not surprisingly, a number of technical difficulties had to be overcome before the existing diesel engine could be replaced by a gas turbine costing 800,000 Marks. Special safety provisions had, for instance to be made to ensure that the gas turbine is not overstrained.

If a certain rev count is exceeded for longer than two seconds there is a grave danger of the turbine exploding. Had safety provisions not been incorporated the driver might just as well have sat at the control panel of a powder-keg.

This danger has been obviated by the provision of both electronic and mechanical rev count warning systems.

Another difficulty is that power must only gradually be increased during starting and acceleration, otherwise the wheels spin. This too is a task that cannot be left entirely to the driver, who will now be assited by electronic aids.

The noise problem, always a difficulty with turbines, has been solved by sound-proofing of the exhaust.

On electrified routes the hot exhaust fumes channelled overhead might, planners recollected, damage the high wires. Special exhaust pipes were accordingly developed.

The 614 diesel, the second innovation previewed by the Bundesbahn's Munich region, costs 1.8 million Marks and is scheduled to operate on regular services from summer 1973.

It conveys an entirely new rail travel feeling for passengers. Carriages swing inwards on bends. The traveller gains the impression of being in flight.

The backroom boys have thought up a long and complex name for the technique responsible for this phenomenon. What it amounts to is that carriages have air suspension and tilt on bends. The whole process is supervised by a complicated electronic system determining the exact angle of inclination.

Bundesbahn R&D engineers have taken great care over the styling of the 614. The locomotive has a restyled "nose", angled sidewalls and blood-orange flashes at window level.

The railways are growing increasingly colour-conscious and propose to make the beginnings of a new locomotive generation immediately apparent to the layman's naked eye.

Claus Höhne

(Münchner Merkur, 13 July 1972)

The new Bundesbahn locomotive fitted with turbine engines (Photo: DB-Bildarchiv)

Twenty-year-olds accident prone

Twenty-year-olds ought to take special care in road traffic. Statistically speaking – and all international accident statistics tally on this score – they are the most accident-prone.

The danger of involvement in a traffic accident is particularly serious for motorists aged between twenty and twenty-five. Surprisingly enough, even younger road-users do not fare quite so badly.

The number of juvenile two-wheeler riders involved in accidents may be fairly large but once they pass the driving test for motor cars many youngsters seem to show more common sense. Two-wheeler training would seem to be useful.

The critical period would appear not to come until young road-users have held their driving-licences for some time. To begin with they evidently take special care, only to become more careless, presumably because they felt more sure of themselves.

Insurance statistics indicate that the critical period lies between the third and fifth year of driving. Since most juveniles now take the driving test between the ages of eighteen and twenty their critical age in road traffic is thus between twenty and twenty-five.

For 1970 the Federal Statistics Office has worked out that 138,000 road-users aged between 18 and 24 were involved in accidents. Although the 25 to 34 age group is twice as large in number it accounted for only ten per cent more accident cases.

In the second-largest age group, the 25 to 44-year-olds, only 102,000 drivers were involved in accidents.

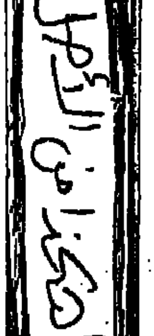
The statistically safest category of motorists is thus the 35 to 44 age group, but still older motorists do not fare so badly either. Precise details of their share of road traffic are not available but they show up well in statistics.

In 1970 only 40,000-odd motorists aged between 45 and 54 were involved in traffic accidents. This figure, it will be recalled, is only a quarter of the comparable figure for the 18 to 24 age group.

International comparisons reveal similar trends everwhere, except in the United States, where the bulge occurs at a slightly earlier age. A state survey conducted in Illinois reveals that the danger age there is between eighteen and twenty-one.

(Weser Kurier, 13 July 1972)





Behaviour certificate

Learner drivers must now, on application for a driving test, submit an official certificate of good conduct. This document is issued by the local authority where the applicant resides for the purpose of identity documents and certifies that the individual has not fallen seriously foul of the law

On payment of a fee of five Marks the certificate will be issued and sent directly to the road traffic authority by the local government department in question.

A further amendment to the Road Traffic Act specifies that learner drivers who take their driving-test in a vehicle with automatic transmission may only be issued with a licence entitling them to drive vehicles so equipped.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26. July 1972)

New road traffic regulations

Learner drivers who pass their tests in cars with automatic transmission are only to be granted licences for vehicles of this kind. Licence-issuing practice has differed from one authority to another but this regulation is now binding.

It forms part of the catalogue of amendments to the Road Traffic Act that have now come into force in the Federal Republic of Germany. The full amendments are as follows: –

– The maximum speed for holders of a Class 4 driving-licence is now 25, as opposed to 20 kilometres per hour.

– A learner driver who takes his driving test in a vehicle with automatic transmission is only to be issued with a dirving-licence for cars so equipped. A licence that does not make this stipulation may only be issued to motorists who can prove they have taken at least six one-hour driving lessons in cars with conventional floor or column change.

– Taxi drivers, chauffeurs and ambulance drivers must take a medical every three years. The purpose of the medical is to determine whether they are still mentally and physically fitted to drive passengers. This provision previously applied only to drivers of public service vehicles.

– For all classes of vehicles there is now a uniform log book and registration and roadworthiness card. When folded it will be the same size as a Federal Republic identity card. Currently valid documents need not, however, be exchanged.

(Welt am Sonntag, 23 July 1972)

Drunken drivers account for one accident in two

Errors of judgment on the motorist's part account for 93.1 per cent of traffic accidents, according to a research survey conducted by the neurological clinic of Frankfurt University Hospital in conjunction with 753 Federal Republic magistrates.

An even more alarming conclusion reached by the authors of the survey is that nearly one road accident in two is caused by driving under the influence of drink.

In an interview with *Hamburger Abendblatt* Professor Hans J. Bochnick, the head of the clinic responsible for the report, noted in connection with the overwhelming proportion of accidents due to human error that a technical failure of the vehicle driven had been to blame in only 5.2 per cent of the accidents covered.

The report is of the greatest of interest not only for motorists and magistrates but also for the politicians in Bonn. After the summer recess they will have a new Bill on their agenda dealing with the legal limit at which a motorist is considered to have been driving under the influence of drink.

The report backs up the view held by a majority of MPs that the upper limit of permissible alcohol influence in road traffic must be set at 0.8 pro mille, or 80 milligrammes of blood alcohol.

"In numerous experimental surveys," the report concludes, "it has been ascertained that over and above a blood alcohol count of 0,8 promille many people's faculties are so impaired that this level must be recommended as a reasonable compromise in determining the level at which drunkenness is deemed to be in evidence."

Professor Bochnick is of the view that the report compiled by his associates will not be without influence on legal practice. "We had sent to us 7,000 sentences passed by state supreme courts all over the country," he said. "All were analysed."

In the catalogue of human errors the list is headed by overtaking dangerously and driving too fast. Among the technical shortcomings of the vehicles driven the principal offenders were bald tyres, faulty brakes and bad lighting.

The medical specialists associated with the report also investigated the performance of the nervous systems of motorists involved in accidents and reached the following conclusion:

Young people stand the best chance of avoiding accidents but frequently prove to be immature, maturity being the best guarantee of defensive driving and the defensive approach being the most sensible.

Manfred Schwark

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 26 July 1972)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Biblis nuclear power station built to withstand force 8 quakes

In Biblis on the Rhine Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk (RWE) of Essen are building what will for a while be the largest nuclear power stations on the Continent.

At the end of the seventies, though, the 1,300- and 1,500-megawatt units now under construction will, according to RWE, be replaced by 2,000-megawatt installations.

At the Essen head office of the largest power utility in the Federal Republic (RWE supply forty per cent of the market) plans are, in view of an estimated 100-per-cent-increase in power requirements over the next ten years, well under way for the eighties.

In the second half of 1974 the A block at Biblis is to start supplying electric power to the corporation's grid. By then the first 2,000-megawatt unit will have reached completion on the Essen drawing boards.

Biblis A will then operate for a further two years and the operational experience gained will be channelled into detailed planning for the larger installation.

The 2,000-megawatt reactor could be commissioned in 1976 or 1977, though no definite decision has yet to be made as to its location.

At the end of 1976 Biblis B will become operational and will also serve to provide practical experience that will benefit planning for its bigger brother.

The two Biblis units will have much in common to look at but there will be a number of differences due mainly to growing awareness of the need for environmental conservation.

Originally water for both cooling systems was to be pumped directly from the Rhine. Now cooling towers are to be built, albeit subject to specifications that have yet to be laid down by the Hesse state atomic energy authorities.

Instead of conventional cooling towers 170 metres (558 feet) high, fifty-metre (164-ft) ventilator cooling towers are to be built on the banks of the Rhine, two each per block at a total cost of 100 million Marks.

RWE had gained initial permission to use water pumped directly from the river for Biblis A but permission was subsequently withdrawn and to save endless trouble it was decided to build cooling towers for both reactors.

The coolant is by far from being the only environmental problem confronting the Biblis planners. The construction firms consider themselves to be pioneers in the field of allaying suspicions arising from growing environmental hysteria – or at least channelling them in a more common-sense direction.

Hochtief AG, the contractors responsible for concrete work, and Krupp's, the manufacturers of the reactor shield, which will have a diameter of 56 metres (184 feet), have had to cater not only for the possibility of an aircraft crash-landing on the power station but also for earthquake damage.

The authorities have specified security provisions sufficient to withstand a Force 8 earthquake, which would tear rifts in the concrete shell and cause the roofing to cave in.

The likelihood of a Force 8 'quake ever occurring is, let it be added, fairly slight. A tremor of this gravity has never been recorded in he Rhineland.

Another emergency for which provisions had to be made was the explosion of a liquid gas tanker on the Rhine. "What would happen if an explosion were to occur in the vicinity of Biblis and hit the nuclear power station? "

This, then, was another question that planners had to bear in mind and it was only one of several borderline eventualities that had to be provided for, planning provisions also having to be made for sabotage.

The additional security provisions that have had to be catered for over the past two years have, naturally enough, not been without effect on construction costs.

Open-air supply lines, cooling towers and the initial supply of nuclear fuel apart, Biblis A will cost RWE a fixed price of some 500 million Marks.

Kraftwerksunion, the Federal Republic nuclear power station construction consortium, agreed to build Biblis B only on condition that price increases were provided for.

Already Biblis B is to cost an estimated 830 million Marks, including 200 million due to price increases and 130 million resulting from additional environmental precautions.

Friedrich Spiegelberg

(Weser Kurier, 26 July 1972)

(Photo: dpa)

■ PERFORMING ARTS

Tannhäuser at Bayreuth badly received

Since the death of Wieland Wagner the Bayreuth Festival has threatened to become more and more a centre for cultivating the traditional picture of Richard Wagner.

But it has now become a "Wagner workshop" once again. The new production of *Tannhäuser* by Götz Friedrich, the East Berlin producer, caused a great deal of controversy.

Some touches of genius were seen, suggesting that Friedrich really did have a valid new interpretation of Wagner, but the production eventually degenerated into the ridiculous.

The overall idea was new. Götz Friedrich sees Tannhäuser as an artist and rebel who comes into conflict with established society on the Wartburg as he wishes to uphold his differing idea of art uncompromisingly against their opposition.

The treatment of the first scene was also new. The stage is revealed during the overture, providing a view of the valley beneath the Wartburg. Tannhäuser, who has left the Wartburg after an argument, wanders through the world.

When the Venus motif in the overture is heard the scene changes to the Venusberg. It is not the world of reality but the vision of an artist submerged in himself.

And what a vision it is. He sees his beloved Elisabeth, who like him is opposed to Wartburg society, as the seductive Venus. Casting one singer in these two roles has been made necessary because of this interpretation.

Tannhäuser throws down his lyre and singer's cloak, divesting himself of the outward symbols of his artistry, and sees himself surrounded and enchained by giant harp strings.

Images of lust originate from the frustration caused by the demands of courtly love and the sexual repression this involves. "The Rape of Europe" appears on the horizon – the artistic legacy of centuries casts its menacing shadow.

Tannhäuser sees the immortality of art and recognises his own mortality. Skeletons march by with unsteady step. The artist cannot endure this awakening and returns in flight to the Wartburg with its stable and non-reflective society. All the magic collapses and Tannhäuser's tragedy begins along with the tragedy of a production that had so much promise.

Friedrich lapses into polemics when depicting Wartburg society. A stout old count, his old cronies and his singers are borne in majestic litters. And if that was not enough stage designer Jürgen Rose built a singers' hall that reached to the roof of the stage.

The guests made their pilgrimage up this artificial hill – obviously a direct reference to the ascent up to the Bayreuth Festival Hall that lies a-top the Grüner Hügel. They wish to enjoy their art in solemn mood and edify themselves in pathos and emotion.

The Bayreuth audience was able to see itself in this distorted mirror as a race of stupified Gothic women, as nineteenth-century Prussian marshalls strutting about stage protected and supported by an army clad in SS robes ready at any moment to dispatch any trouble-makers.

Tannhäuser is one such trouble-maker. He is a rebel. His ecstatic art cannot be seen in the light of edification and self-confirmation. The glorification of his ideal of love runs contrary to the rules and norms of Wartburg society. Sabres begin to rattle.

Elisabeth, herself a victim of this society as it seeks to strangle her love of Tannhäuser, rescues him from the attack of these hired ruffians. She sets herself up against the court and, like Tannhäuser, has to pay for this with her life.

Act three shows them both in the throes of death. Nothing is possible outside society – Elisabeth and Tannhäuser found this out in the society of their own world.

The production shows that we need a different type of society. Friedrich believes that the Wartburg society is the same as today's society, exemplified in the audience watching the performances in Bayreuth.

"For those who have not already drawn the correct conclusion Friedrich illustrates what this other society should look like in the final chorus. The stage is full of liberated workers still in their overalls and praising the merits of grace and redemption.

By defining the opera in these political terms, Friedrich diverts the audience's attention from the fate of Tannhäuser as an artist and that of Elisabeth as a person. He rules out any new interpretation of the work. He arouses anger and indignation instead of intellectual discussion.

The storm of protest was directed against everyone who had anything to do with the production. It was directed unjustifiably against the chorus and its head Norbert Balatsch who has taken over from Wilhelm Pitz and made it sound fuller, more committed and a little less remote.

The audience objected to conductor Erich Leinsdorf, who did not manage to build up the music to monumental proportions but did well in achieving a certain amount of balance and sensitivity. His cool and distant interpretation was well in keeping with the production.

Abstract bacchanal choreography would not have fitted in with the overall idea behind the production. It was therefore up to John Neumeier to invent a choreography for imaginative figures such as nymphs and fauns. But Neumeier, head of the Frankfurt ballet company, put as much movement and [illegible] into these scenes as only a first-rate choreographer can.

Gwynneth Jones' voice seemed ruined twelve months ago but it has now made a splendid recovery. Her voice still sounds rather shrill and fatigued at times – this was clear in her role as Venus – but she sung the part of Elisabeth with passion and ecstasy.

Hugh Beresford played Tannhäuser. The brittle and throaty voice of his former baritone is not quite up to the demands of the scene on the Venusberg and the second act.

His voice is far more suited to the aria recounting his pilgrimage to Rome. Here he summoned up all his talents to put in a performance rarely heard from tenors singing Wagner today.

Hans Sotin played the count – a bass part – and Bernd Weikl sung Wolfram with his lyrical though full-bodied baritone voice. Neither of these singers possess the maturity of their great predecessors in these roles but both have the voices that could help them become accomplished interpreters.

Reinhard Beuth

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 July 1972)



A scene from the controversial Bayreuth production of *Tannhäuser*

(Photo: Festspiele Bayreuth)

New productions at Bad Hersfeld Festival

Once again three new productions are planned for the 1973 Bad Hersfeld Festival – Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac* and Arthur Miller's *Witch Hunt*.

Witch Hunt may however be swapped for Arthur Miller's new play *The Creation of the World and Other Business* that is being given its German-language premiere in Hamburg's Thalia Theater and Zuckmayer's *Rattenfänger* may replace the Shakespeare comedy.

The Ulrich Erfurth production of Bertolt Brecht's *Threepenny Opera* is planned for inclusion in the new season's programme.

(Die Welt, 26 July 1972)

Bayreuth plans

Wolfgang Wagner stated that there will probably be no new productions in Bayreuth next year. Instead the Wolfgang Wagner production of *Mastersingers* will be reintroduced into the repertoire with a different cast.

A new production of *Tristan* is planned for 1974, a new *Parsifal* for 1975 and a new production of the *Ring* for 1976, the centenary of the Bayreuth Festival.

This year's Bayreuth Festival programme consists of a new Tannhäuser production by Friedrich Götz, the Wieland Wagner production of Parsifal staged by Nuremberg producer Hans-Peter Lehmann and two Wolfgang Wagner productions – *Lohengrin* and the *Ring of the Nibelungen*.

Horst Stein is conducting the *Ring*, Eugen Jochum *Parsifal* and Silvio Varviso *Lohengrin*.

Sixty thousand visitors are expected to attend the Bayreuth Festival this summer. All performances were sold out months ago. Four hundred critics from all over the world have come to Bayreuth.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 July 1972)

At the theatre and opera next season

The number of premieres appearing in theatre programmes in the coming season is far greater than could have been expected from the insecurity and unrest caused by so many changes of staff especially in the larger theatres, during the past season.

The broadest range of premieres and first performances can be seen in Berlin. Wolfgang Fortner's *Elizabeth Tudor* is being given its premiere in the Berlin Oper and audiences will also be able to see new productions of Alexander Borodin's *Prince Igor* and Amilcare Ponchielli's *La Gioconda*.

Horatier, a drama by playwright Heiner Müller from the German Democratic Republic is being given its premiere in the Schlossparktheater where audiences will also be able to see a production of Thomas Bernhard's *Der Ignorant und der Wahnsinnige*.

The Bavarian State Opera plans new productions of Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann*, Wolfgang Fortner's *Elizabeth Tudor*, Richard Strauss' *Elektra* and Wagner's *Parsifal*. Munich Theatre is staging new productions of *Die Alten* by Arnold Wesker, Eugene Ionesco's *Macbett* and *Tricoche und Cacolet* by Meilhac and Halevy.

Hamburg State Opera will be staging three premieres in the coming season: Walter Steffen's *Under Milk Wood* based on the Dylan Thomas play, the children's opera *Mio, mein Mio* by Constantin Regamey based on the book of Astrid Lindgren and the *Cybernetic-kinetic dynamic Games*, a Nicolas Schöffer production.

Hamburg's Thalia Theater will be staging Arthur Miller's new play *The Creation of the World and Other Business*. The Deutsches Schauspielhaus in the city plans to stage the premiere of *Die Hypochonder* by theatre critic and drama theorist Botho Strauss. The Junges Theater is putting on *Don Quixote in Mexico* by the late Pastor Hartmut Sierich.

The Württembergisches Staatstheater in Stuttgart is also staging three premieres: *Die Anteile der Arbeit an der Menschwerdung des Affen* by Tankred Dorst, *Wunschkonzert* by Xaver Kroetz and *Gedenktag*, a montage compiled by the dramatic advisers at the Stuttgart theatre. Miroslav Krleza's *Galizien* and David Storey's *Changing Room* are also being performed.

Cologne is staging the premieres of Peter Rühmkorf's *Die Handwerker kommen* and Heiner Müller's *Sam Sam* as well as productions by Trevor Griffiths, *Black Sheep* by Samuel S. Kaufmann and Moss Hart and *Fill the Stage with Happy Hours* by Charles Wood.

In Bochum Peter Zadek is premiering Xaver Kroetz's *Dolomitenstadt Lienz*, Hans Fallada's *Kleiner Mann was nun?*, Michael Weller's *Die grosse Sportschau*, Mike Stott's *Boston Strangler*, Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and Tankred Dorst's *Eiszeit*.

Pavel Kohout's *Armer Mörder* and Peter Rühmkorf's *Und was heisst hier Sinn?* are being premiered in Düsseldorf. Two premieres can be seen in Göttingen – Sartre's *Im Räderwerk* and Peter Hacks' *Columbus oder die Weltidee zu Schiff*.

In Frankfurt, Peter Palitzsch's new field of activity, audiences will be able to see the premiere of Gerhard Zwerenz's *In der B-Ebene* and Nils Höpfner's *Das Tier* based on the case of child murderer Jürgen Bartsch. Yuri Olesha's *Conspiration of Emotions* and Edward Bond's *Lear* are also being performed.

Curt Ottensmeyer

(Bremer Nachrichten, 26 July 1972)

■ ARTS FORUM

New Arrabal play performed in Berlin

Speaking of his latest play *Der tausendjährige Krieg (Bella ciao)* Fernando Arrabal says in high spirits that in the past he wrote only from "inspiration". This play on the other hand was written while he was "surrounded by friends who had exact ideas of politics and the solutions to abuses. My only task was to translate their discussion into dramatic tableaux . . . This play is the outcome of an uplifting collective adventure."

The first performance of it in the Federal Rpublic took place in Berlin's Forum Theatre which is booked out. The Spanish dramatist now lives in France.

It was directed by Klaus Hoser, but only two-thirds of it because he fell while pole-vaulting and had to be taken to hospital. The company was responsible for completing its own direction. The premiere was belated and took place on one of the hot summer evenings in Berlin that turn the little Arenatheater into a sauna!

The actors marched up and down, sweating from the outset as the audience took their seats. Their boots clattered as they followed the partly intelligible commands given by a man in a wheelchair wearing brightly coloured garb.

He was supposed to represent "culture". The group of "unholy", partly male, partly female wore disphonous blouses and black trousers with combat knives attached.

At the beginning, however, the actors are not a jungle combat troop but an embodiment of the press, sport, television and art – media and means by which the masses can be manipulated. For a certain time a question and answer game develops in which sport answers culture's question as to what its role might be. The answer: "To incite nationalist tendencies!" At this two actors madly pedal away on training cycles.

The whole dialogue is in a partly intelligible barking tone and the actors wear crowns over their teeth, some of them blackened, so that they look like vampires with bad dentures.

The fact that they spit as far as they can while speaking is typical of the style of the play. For Arrabal is not out to analyse poor circumstances, and it is not anger that fills him but blind rage which expresses itself in obscene gestures.

So he had a writer who prated a lot of high falutin words wipe his backside with *Das Kapital*. The paper used for this purpose was then sniffed by all with great delight and pronounced with enlightenment: "A new best seller! Memoirs of the master."

On several occasions there is a simulation of the process of giving birth, even by the actor who represents culture. After great labour pains he gives birth to the Nobel Prize.

Then the stage is converted into a rugby pitch. The conservatives of the New World are matched against the traditionalists of the Christian Occident. The prize is the "Golden Ball", that is to say gold and dollars.

The rugby players are the "new colonial army". They overcome an aboriginal, "The Third World", undress him and extirpate him bit by bit which in Arrabal's language means that colonialists exploit natives for copper, nickel and uranium and the like.

The play continues with symbolism in a similar vein. The naked man who embodies revolution as a steer is cut down.

The play has its merits and this production has some strong points. But the actors are forced into spitirual exhibitions, not to mention physical exhibitionism. The obscenities that permeate the whole play seem in the long run to be a sign of helplessness and the excess of violence gives the impression that Arrabal wants to work off his own sadistic tendencies through the theatre.

Jürgen Beckelmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 July 1972)



A scene from Arrabal's *Bella ciao* produced in Berlin

(Photo: Ludwig Binder)

Prisma 72

Prisma 72, the twentieth annual exhibition of the Federal Republic Artists Confederation, will be opened on 1 September at the Rheinisches Landesmuseum in Bonn. For the second time within a short space of years the artists, graphic artists and sculptors in the Confederation will be showing contemporary art in the Federal capital.

The works will be on show till 15 October. In addition open-air sculptures will be on display on the university campus. At the moment a panel of judges is choosing exhibits from 1,800 works submitted by 600 artists. Four hundred will be put on show.

(Die Welt, 25 July 1972)

Book fair

Publishing houses from 53 differnent countries have announced their intention to take part in the 24th Frankfurt Book Fair from 28 September to 3 October this year at the Frankfurt fairground. According to a new preview published in the official magazine of the Federal Republic booksellers *Börsenverein* the 1972 fair will be almost as large as in previous years from the point of view of the number and size of the stands and the surface area covered.

A special exhibition "Books about books" will be organised for the international Year of the Book, which, according to the *Börsenblatt* will be attended by 33 countries with about 1,200 titles.

Within the framework of the exhibition of "the most beautiful books" there will be the life work of the 1972 Peace Prize winner Janusz Korczak who was murdered by the National Socialists. The posthumous award of the prize will take place according to custom on 1 October in St Paul's Church, Frankfurt.

(Die Welt, 26 July 1972)

Berlin exhibition of *Gastarbeiter* art

In the right hand a shabby suitcase. In the left a paint brush and palette. The man who obviously comes from the sunny south is balancing on a rope. Underneath him there is a crowd of people presenting not human faces but a mass of opened umbrellas.

This is the picture by which an amateur painter from Iran, who has been a *Gastarbeiter* (foreign "guest" worker) in Berlin for a number of years, depicts his situation in this foreign country. He does not describe the money he has made nor his opportunity to paint on a shabby canvas.

Nevertheless his artistic work can now be seen at an exhibition organised by a young social worker, who has moved by the specific problems of foreign workers and who managed to obtain examples of the artistic creations of *Gastarbeiter* after much painstaking work phoning around various firms in Berlin.

The pictures, photographs, sculpture and material collages of the 22 foreign workers show a naïve joy in being able to express themselves by means of art, criticism of their life as underdogs and unbounded aggression.

Transitions and nuances of motivation make the exhibition – which received very little financial aid and was paid for by the exhibitors themselves – more stimulating and informative than many a self-conscious exhibition by a professional painter.

We witness how talents can be formed without outside aid, without prompting, how strong emotional springs can overflow without inhibitions, and how it is possible to produce a triumphal work without mastery from a seemingly hopeless position. The range of expression and reflection extends from photographically documented images to an enchanted environment (which always has flashbacks to overcrowded communal kitchens and the like) and to Surrealistic escapades, recalling childhood, in the good and at least familiar world of home.

Most look back to their homeland, but those who do not tend to paint an unflattering picture of their host country in pictures and words: "Homes, dingy suburbs, cheap pubs, this is the world in which I must live and make myself feel at home." But the *Gastarbeiter* sense they do not need to be made to feel at home. They feel it would be enough if they were made to feel adult.

Then there is an outbreak of spiritual misery. The foreign workers call a spade a spade when it comes to their traumas. Others make model aeroplanes from kits in the miserable hovels where they live. Making pictures is something they have all learnt in the climatically and humanly frigid alien world, obviously under the influence of their own culture, be it high or low.

Some adapt the proverbial stag at bay attitude, the others Schwitters and Beuys. One young Italian filled his cupboard with "individual mythologies" that would not have been out of place at documenta in Kassel. He was laughed at by the others whose works were put on show for portraying "the unknown and hated man on the ground floor to the left". He was considered "wild" for doing this.

Beneath the self portrait in an old-fashioned lounge jacket with gas mask the *Gastarbeiter*, who works as an interior decorator had stuck a note saying: "You can see that this type of artistic creation always gets a response from somewhere and does not just hang ignored on the wall."

The timorous appeals this exhibition should go out to people and institutions who have written the slogan "improvements to the quality of life" in their memo pads and mean it not only for firmly integrated citizens.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 July 1972)



Vincenzo Scotto's *Bathers*

(Photo: Ludwig Binder)

■ EDUCATION

No equality for girls at school, Ebert Foundation report reveals

Forty-nine per cent of all primary schoolchildren are girls. Only 43 per cent of children at high school are girls and girls only make up 39 per cent of those who pass their school-leaving certificate examinations.

Only 25 per cent of university students are females and girls only make up 23 per cent of graduates and seventeen per cent of postgraduates who have gone on to take and pass their doctorate.

The proportion of females in education drops as standards become higher, according to these figures compiled by Monika Langkau-Hermann and Jochem Langkau of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Bad Godesberg as part of a report on educational and career opportunities.

A similar tendency is to be found in career training. Girls and their parents still do not feel that they have as much need of career training as boys.

One year 42,482 girls with a general school-leaving certificate compared with 23,735 boys consulted the career advice service with a view to taking up immediate unskilled employment. That amounts to 11.1 per cent of all young females seeking advice from the service but only 5.5 per cent of young males.

The Friedrich Ebert Foundation report also deals with the restriction of education and career training for girls to a small number of subjects and professions.

Forty-two per cent of girl students take either medicine, German, English, primary education or secondary education teaching training – five subjects out of a total range of 75.

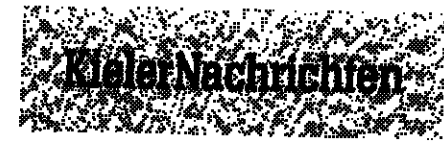
Ninety per cent of female trainees compared with 28 per cent of the males go into office and service industry jobs that are usually considered typically female. As many as 11.2 per cent of the female trainees were in the hairdressing trade.

The report states that the career training situation of women had indeed improved far more in the long term than that of males. But there are still extreme differences between the education and training of males and females as far as eventual qualifications are concerned.

The report criticises the fact that the old claim of women being less suited for jobs in the scientific and technological sector still holds sway despite more recent scientific evidence. The need to develop systematically the abstract capabilities of girls is intentionally suppressed in the process.

The report does not want as many women as possible to be forced into the technological and scientific sphere against their will. It does not want differences of sex to be completely eliminated.

But it does want girls to have their ability of independent decision-making expanded by eliminating social factors that restrict their latitude of behaviour and decision. This aim is important as technological and scientific jobs will play an important role in the future.



Professor Helge Pross of Giessen provided evidence for the theory that the small proportion of girls studying science and technology was not due to their natural lack of talent but had social origins. She pointed to the Soviet Union where even ten years ago a third of all engineering graduates were women.

Professor Pross is scathing in her comments on the attitude of some of her colleagues to the role of women: "As far as the educational ability of women is concerned, professors distinguish themselves by the prejudice commonly associated with the petty bourgeois of caricature."

The reason for the different education given to boys and girls can also be found among parents – it is not completely the fault of the education system.

In their study on women's career prospects Monika Langkau-Herrmann and Jochem Langkau refer to other surveys showing that it is far rarer for a girl to break out of the family environment than a boy.

This is due mainly to the stronger social controls to which girls are exposed within the family. Parents supervise the daughter's contacts outside the house to a large extent and control how she spends her time.

A considerably higher proportion of girls spend their free time within the family circle and the influence of their parents on the type of education they have is greater than in cases where only boys are concerned.

A survey conducted in America shows that parents demand increasing independence from boys and gradually give up supervising their actions. But they tend to become stricter as the daughter of the house grows up.

The parents' attitude still reflects the old idea that their daughters still need constant care and protection. No consideration is paid to the changing position of women in society.

As a result, girls are often dependent and passive way into adulthood. Boys leave this stage behind in childhood. If they get into difficulty at school, girls are usually more discouraged by their parents than boys and receive less support.

Apart from the lack of equality of opportunity in the education and training sector, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation report also dealt at length with questions involving the labour laws, the right to equal pay, the right to equal job security and tax questions.

Maximum and minimum age limits also tend to restrict the career opportunities of girls. They leave secondary school at the age of sixteen. If the minimum age of entry to a vocational college is eighteen, they will often give up their original plans and begin a career training course immediately.

Women wanting to begin a course of career training after raising a family are often prevented from doing this because of the upper age limit imposed. Would-be nurses and social workers are not allowed to begin career training courses if they are older than 32 for example. The law must step in here.

Gerhard Weise

(Kieler Nachrichten, 21 July 1972)

Further education

Every tenth person born between 1916 and 1950 takes further education courses, according to figures issued by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, Wiesbaden.

The statististics show that between 1965 and 1970 ten per cent of the 17.5 million people in employment took courses in further education, 350,000 people took courses in re-training.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 6 July 1972)

'Study year' to replace semester

By 1975 universities in the Federal Republic will work according to a "study year" instead of dividing their work into two semesters, Federal Education and Science Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi stated during his explanation of the latest decisions reached by the Joint Central Government-Federal State Commission for Educational Planning.

Von Dohnanyi stated that every [illegible] invested into education must be [illegible] rationally. The country could no longer tolerate a state of affairs in which university buildings were only used for seven and a half months a year, he claimed.

By introducing a study year, the [illegible] period of study will be raised to [illegible] nine months a year. University capacity could then be raised by between 100,000 and 120,000, equivalent to a saving of [illegible] thousand million Marks.

Minister von Dohnanyi stated that before the study year could be put into operation connected problems such as the extra work involved for university teachers and other staff must be settled.

(Die Welt, 11 July 1972)

Proposals to teach law in schools

Law is soon to be introduced as a school subject if a demand made by the Judicial Academy in Hamburg is accepted. Pupils would be shown how the law settles disputes and offers protection to society and the individual.

Pupils would also be made aware of the position of the citizen in the community, his rights and obligations and the occasions on which he can claim these. Lawyers would teach the new subject after initially planning their lessons with educationalists.

(Welt am Sonntag, 2 July 1972)

New book discusses link between parents and schools

Elternhaus und Schule is the first attempt to put the subject of the links between home and school into an international perspective. Eight articles deal with various aspects of this subject in Britain, the United States, the Federal Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, France, Japan and the Netherlands.

The writers show that the links between home and school are determined by the respective political systems and national educational tradition. But despite these considerable differences the countries dealt with have some problems in common – for instance disinterest on the part of the parents or the attitude of teachers and headmasters who find parental activities bothersome.

The part played by parents in education is strongly influenced by the ideological nature of the system in which they live. Communist countries can pass laws to increase contacts between parents and schools. The pluralistic society can do little more than appeal to parents.

"Democratic Socialism" provides the guiding principle in the German Democratic Republic: "The scientifically-based educational aim demanded by society is to be accomplished via the means and methods of the subordinate institution – in this case the family."

The participation aspect of democracy in the German Democratic Republic can be seen in this social sphere. Here too citizens are to cooperate as much as possible in organs of self-administration.

We know of no empirical survey of the results of such a system but it cannot be ruled out that an obligation to cooperate could easily lead in the end to unproductive zeal.

The contribution dealing with the Soviet Union shows the extent to which the function of the family in the maintenance of order is stressed – a departure from the ideas of the October Revolution. In Soviet society parents are not granted any needs of their own that run contrary of the interests of State or public institutions.

Things are different in the Federal Republic. Basic Law described both parents and schools as legitimate providers of education. The section on the Federal Republic is an attempt to revive a debate that unfortunately ground to a halt many years ago.

This section is of particular interest because of the current debate on amending the school administration laws and providing more democracy in the schools. The parents too are approached here despite being treated as a negligible quantity in previous discussions.

In his preface Schleicher warns of the consequences of excessive decentralisation of the education system and the increasing autonomy of schools. Care must be taken that the democratisation of schools does not lead to a considerable increase in the inequality of educational opportunity, thus paralysing the whole education system.

Looking at the situation in the United States – Schleicher is an expert on American education – this warning is not just being made for the sake of it. Politicians would be doing a disservice to a democratic education system if more student participation were to increase the inequality of educational opportunity by conforming to the existing educational and professional expectations and to specifically local or class interests.

That comparative research into the role of parents can be important is shown above all by Schleicher's articles on Britain and the United States. When he deals with immigrant children in Britain he is touching upon a problem which is just as immediate in the Federal Republic – and likewise unsolved.

As many as 17.8 per cent of schoolchildren in Inner London are from the immigrant community. In Harringay the figure is as high as thirty per cent. These children are at a disadvantage and, Schleicher claims, help will not be forthcoming until their cultural and domestic background is considered and their parents not excluded from the process of education. Both the London school authorities and the educational bureaucracies in cities in the Federal Republic are not adequately equipped to deal with this.

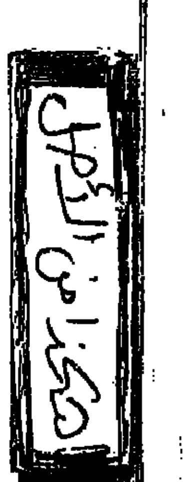
Particular attention should be paid in this country to the section on parent involvement in pre-school education which is to be found in the chapter on America. Schleicher discusses the US Head Start Program that has now started to try and include the cause for children's educational shortcomings – the parents – in the programme.

Compensatory education intended to make up for the shortcomings of the parental home is considered problematical and not very likely to succeed, Schleicher explains. Preventive measures such as a change in the parents' attitudes are considered more sensible than compensatory treatment. Success at school also depends on the child itself and the child in its turn usually depends on the parents' own views on education.

Elternhaus und Schule. Kooperation ohne Erfolg? (Home and School – Cooperation without Success?) Edited by Klaus Schleicher. Published by Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann, Düsseldorf. pp 245. Price: 18 Marks.

Dieter Mohrhardt

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1972)



■ SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Moon expert makes public startling research discoveries

Today, three years after the first man stepped on to the lunar surface we almost know as much about the Moon as the Earth," Professor Wolfgang Gentner, head of the Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg, claimed at a meeting arranged by the Siemens Foundation to discuss the work of physicists, chemists, minerologists and geologists engaged on research into moon rocks and dust.

This was a break with tradition – normally nothing is made public before the annual conference in Houston, Texas, of all scientific teams supplied with material from the moon.

Professor Gentner, this country's top lunar specialist, restricted his report to a number of particularly spectacular discoveries made by his institute. Erosion for instance took place on a planet where there was no water and no atmosphere. This could be seen clearly on all pictures of lunar craters – there were more recent examples with sharp contours and old ones which had been worn down during the passage of time.

There is no water on the Moon – instead it rains glass. There is no atmosphere, only a solar wind of plasma particles consisting of hydrogen and helium. There are no volcanoes on the Moon as we know them on Earth. Erosion caused by differences in temperature is impossible as the rocks do not contain any water.

The craters are all the work of meteors and comets. There is no atmosphere to arrest their fall and they land at such a speed and make such an impact that the rock melts and evaporates. It falls to the surface again in a rain of small glass drops.

Glass particles of this type were found in the large green rock from which the Apollo 15 astronauts gained so much pleasure. The Americans sent a piece of this rock to Heidelberg.

Professor Gentner can now explain why the Moon shines so brightly despite the fact that it is only reflecting sunlight – it is covered by glass particles that reflect the sunlight in much the same way as the reflectors on a bicycle in the cat's eyes on roads work. Incidentally, these glass particles can also be found here on Earth in a wide area of the Pacific around the spot where a large meteor once landed.

Erosion does not occur overnight. Armstrong's first footprint will probably remain on the Moon's surface for about one million years. The flow of cosmic dust will then have completely covered it.

Speaking of cosmic dust, the whole galaxy is full of it, both large and small particles. The planets and their moons fly through space and their gravity attracts it like a vacuum cleaner.

The fact that few craters have been formed in recent times (measured on a time scale of 3.8 million years ago to today) is due to the planet's vacuum-cleaner attracted to the surface in the first few milliard years.

"Nothing much has happened on the Moon in the past milliard years," Gentner says. An average of seven meteorites weighing more than one hundred grams hit the Earth every year. Scientists in Heidelberg can tell when and how much dust fell on the Moon by examining the micro-craters on the glass beads.

Research at the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg has also shown that the Moon can never have been so hot as the Earth. Its temperature never exceeded 1,500 degrees and it cannot therefore have been part of the Earth.

The Moon formed on its own. It was built up from cold cosmic particles through the condensation of firm material and small bodies. "Large bodies always grow at the cost of small bodies" – look at the droplets making up a raindrop. But why is the Moon round?

When such a collection of rock and dust grows, it automatically becomes round because of rotation.

But where does all this dust come from? Probably from the original explosion. When asked whether there really was any such thing, Gentner qualified his previous answer by saying: "Or a number of explosions around the birth of time."

Little carbon was found in the rocks brought back from the Moon – that would have been impossible as none is to be found in the solar wind. "That is why there is no biology on the Moon." The usual quarantine for the astronauts could therefore be dispensed with.

Have the Heidelberg researchers finished their scientific analysis of the moon-dust? Will any more sensational facts be made known in the near future?

The scientists have learned most of what is to be learned from the dust, glass and mini-craters by means of the scientific methods possible today. But only about twenty per cent of the material brought from the Moon has in fact been distributed – the rest is stored under lock and key in America. In twenty years time perhaps methods for examining stone will have improved to such an extent that researchers will be able to achieve results we can only dream of today.

Arnd Rühle

(Münchner Merkur, 13 July 1972)

Schottky Prize

This country's Physics Association plans to award a Walter Schottky Prize for Physical Research annually from 1973 onwards to scientists who have done outstanding work in this field.

The Prize has been established in honour of Professor Walter Schottky, 86, who has worked at Siemens for many years now. It is linked with a cash award of five thousand Marks – donated by Siemens – and will be offered to scientists who come from outside the Federal Republic as well.

Walter Schottky, once a pupil of Nobel Prizewinners Max Planck and Wilhelm Wien and later professor of theoretical physics at Rostock University, has been a decisive driving force behind the progress made in many branches of physics, especially electronics.

(Die Welt, 18 July 1972)

Kiel's subterranean gasometer

The first subterranean gasometer on the European continent was recently put into operation in a rock-salt fold a little less than a mile beneath the southern end of the city of Kiel.

The salt cavern, built by the Federal Republic branch of Texaco and stabilised by means of artificial ageing techniques, has a capacity of about 32,000 cubic metres and represents a pioneering achievement in the geotechnical sector.

In the United States there are about six hundred salt caverns of this type used to store unrefined oil. Fifty subterranean caverns are also used for storage purposes in Europe and about thirty of them were formed from rock-salt layers.

But gasometers of this type are few and far between – the only previous examples are in North America and Britain. Overcoming the special difficulties involved in stabilising the salt cavern beneath Kiel has given engineers sufficient experience and knowhow that will be particular benefit when building further reservoirs of this type in future.

The cavern at Kiel was formed by flushing fresh water through the undergroundlayers of rock-salt – the normal method. The rock-salt loosened by this flushing process was channelled into the Baltic without any detrimental effect on the environment.

The three-hundred-foot high pear-shaped cavern was then pumped dry so that the city's gas supply could be stored there. But the engineers were in for a shock even before all the water had been pumped out.

The water level began to rise slowly but surely as soon as the pumps were switched off. The only possible explanation was that the cavern could not resist the pressure being exerted by the masses of rock surrounding it and was threatening to cave in.

To save the cavern, water was once again pumped in and the pressure thus exerted prevented any further shrinkage of capacity. The geological examinations then made revealed that the shrinking of the cavern was due to the unexpected flexibility of the rock-salt walls.

This in its turn is due to the fact that Kiel is astonishingly hot at this level. The temperature at a depth of five thousand feet is usually about fifty degrees centigrade but the thermometer in the cavern registered seventy degrees. At this temperature rock-salt begins to melt, especially under high-pressure conditions.

Engineers had no experience of how rock-salt reacted at this temperature but they did know that the salt need now flow ad infinitum because of the conditions in and around the cavern.

By recrystallising and rearranging the salt crystals it is possible to adapt the melting salt to the change in conditions giving it the necessary stability.

To prevent the cavern falling victim to the pressure exerted by surrounding rock and ensure that the eight million Marks invested in the project were not to be wasted, Texaco developed an unusual method – the salt cavern was made older by artificial means.

Four times within three years the internal pressure of the cavern was alternately increased and decreased by flooding it and then pumping away the water again. This was meant to accelerate the rearrangement of the salt structure.

The walls of the cavern became more stable after every pumping operation. The water level only rose slowly when the pumps were switched off. The salt walls had become accustomed to the change in pressure and the cavern could be prepared for its reservoir function.

The latest measurements concerning changes of pressure show that the cavern – today with a 38,000 cubic metre capacity – will only have shrunk by about two thousand cubic metres in fifty years time. But the inside pressure must not drop beneath eightly atmospheres for quite a long time or else the stability of the rock-salt walls could be affected.

This modern gas storage method has only one drawback – the gas drawn from the cavern must be cooled from a temperature of seventy degrees before it can be fed safely into the city mains.

But this disadvantage is more than balanced by the relatively low costs involved in building the new gasometers – only a little more than ten per cent of the costs for a conventional-type gasometer.

Harald Steinert

(Die Welt, 13 July 1972)

Leibniz – the father of cybernetics

The Leibniz Society recently invited some 130 scholars from a variety of fields to Hanover to report on their work on the life and achievements of writer and philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646–1716), one of the worlds greatest intellects.

The success of congresses of this type can usually be judged according to two criteria – the thoroughness and standard of discussion and whether any new facts are revealed. Judged according to these criteria, the second International Leibniz Congress was a success.

Education and Science Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi was warmly applauded when he stated in his opening speech that the government would not be tied to the principle of profit-making and practicability when distributing public money.

Though it was justified to call for backing to be given only to projects that were socially relevant, he said decisions on whether or not to support research programmes should not be allowed to present an obstacle to those disciplines whose direct benefit may not be immediately obvious. The Minister stated that a programme to support the social sciences would be drafted during the year.

The extensive agenda included more than one hundred separate lectures – split into 22 sectional and two general sessions on philosophy, theology, social and economic history, psychology, aesthetics, technology and medicine.

But this is only in keeping with the incredibly versatile and comprehensive work of the famous philosopher and mathematician. Research centres in Hanover, Münster and East Berlin have still not fully evaluated the large number of writings found in his literary estate. Leibniz, according to Frederick the Great, is not a scholar, he is a whole academy.

Professor Voisé, a Polish researcher from Warsaw, commented: "Leibniz was the last really great universal genius. His ideas have come down to the present age via many generations of philosophers. It was high time to make up for the striking disinterest posterity shows for this man."

Professor Voisé's talk on Leibniz's treatment of legal and social questions aroused great interest. Voisé showed that Leibniz's research and philosophy aimed at more democratic government through the enlightenment of the ruling classes.

Among Leibniz's ideas for a better world were social security insurance and an astonishingly modern formulation of the citizen's right to work. Voisé stated that special respect should be paid to his idea of a system of law that was not primarily a demand for obedience towards the existing legal norms but worked towards the perfection of the individual and the realisation of the principles of justice.

The climax of the congress was the talk by Professor von Mackensen of Munich based on a little known manuscript – *Machina arithmetica dyadica*. Professor von Mackensen elucidated how Leibniz's philosophical, mathematical and technical philosophy still had strong influence in a distant future he had foreseen.

Leibniz's ideas on symbolist logic, the introduction of the system of binary numeration and the invention of the first calculating machine that could add, subtract, multiply and divide – today in the possession of the Leibnitz Archives, Hanover – made him the father of modern cybernetics. He thus created the practical and theoretical basis for modern computer technology. Norbert Wiener, the founder of modern communications science, was therefore able to refer to Leibniz's pioneer work.

Ernst A. Runge

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 July 1972)



■ CRIME

Düsseldorf firm established to counter industrial espionage

Münchner Merkur

In a windowless Düsseldorf room appointed with all the latest in electronics Dr. U. Losberg, a psychologist, works with his colleagues and allegedly with an army of 300 agents keeping the competition at a distance from this country's private industrial sector. Dr Losberg is the head of the recently established association for counter industrial espionage (AID).

According to Dr Losberg the 300 agents who work for him have been recruited from various government intelligence agencies at Pullach, Cologne and the armed forces secret service. They can, with the permission of their chiefs, earn a little on the side in their spare time by working for AID. Just how long the authorities will be so broad-minded about this spare time work has not yet been investigated, but officials and those in government service are by law allowed to do spare time work so long as it does not interfer with their official activities.

Although industrial espionage is an ever growing problem in the computerised economy of this country Dr Losberg has not yet signed any agreements to work for major concerns. Dr Losberg says that his Düsseldorf firm needs a further nine months before it will be fully set up to go into operation.

Dr Losberg points out that when all is ready he will have eight full time specialists working at his headquarters. Among his agents who are working for various government agencies he will employ people with the highest academic qualifications.

His private agents have to train for emergencies. According to Dr Losberg an economics expert has to put on blue overalls and go on to the shop floor and learn industrial skills. This is necessary so as to be prepared for those times when the economics expert has to go and work on the production line or at a bench in a factory when dealing with cases of industrial espionage. It will be that much easier for him to take on the role of an ordinary factory worker and so keep an eye on workers suspected of industrial espionage. Dr Losberg said: "There has to be people in our organisation who are capable of using a file efficiently."

According to Dr Losberg's descriptions at the organisation's headquarters data will be collected and analysed to improve industry's protection against industrial agents. Dr Losberg's concrete room is equipped with 16 anti-bugging devices. Electric cables have been laid in the walls. If an intruder tried to make his way through the walls the police and the firm would be instantly alerted. Describing further the technical appointments of his headquarters Dr Losberg said that a electric pays had been included in the network that protects the HQ. If the tough boys or other agents tried to force their way in the alarm would be set off. The security of the headquarters has been further strengthened by supplying current in four circuits.

Dr Losberg estimates at the moment that his monthly expenses will be in the region of 14,000 Marks. The firm has been established with the aid of outside capital, provided by a group of firms interested in industrial espionage. The organisation will eventually repay these firms for their financial assistance.

AID offers all firms free advice. In a press release Dr Losberg stated: "Our advice for industrial protection is just the same as the advice given by the police on precautions that can be taken – it is free. When pressed Dr Losberg said that he was not speaking loosely when he used the words free of charge. He meant what he said. But he conceded that advice of this sort would lead to firms becoming clients.

The organisation was in no way involved with local authorities.

If the management of a firm considered it was necessary to solicit the services of AID and AID agent would cost the firm something like 150 Marks per hour.

According to Dr Losberg the firm was founded by himself and another when they were given clearance from trade and industry to go ahead with their project. For many years Dr Losberg was keen to establish an organisation with a special interest of problems concerning industrial espionage but, "not every Tom, Dick or Harry can obtain a clearance certificate."

Aid will be limited to operations within the Federal Republic. While plant that is involved in the manufacture and development of munitions are protected from industrial espionage by the State plant in the private sector is in a bad way. Traditional methods of protection and the firm's own efforts cannot often thwart the activities of industrial spies.

The Interior Minister in the state government in Düsseldorf recently advised industry that measures to counter industrial espionage were the responsibility of industry itself and that the police could not be expected to be very active in this area.

This is the area where Dr Losberg and his colleagues see their future success.

Hans Willlehweber

(Münchner Merkur, 27 July 1972)

Frankfurt steps up crime prevention regulations

To intensify the fight against crime in Frankfurt, known as the Babylon on the Main, Frankfurt police are to be provided with 100 bullet-proof vests, stickers are to be prepared to show that patrons will not be swindled and prostitutes are to be banned from the centre of the city. Police are to be equipped with 40 new radio cars.

The city's security council has allocated 1.5 million Marks to improved technical equipment for the police – police cars, radios, radio photographic equipment and bullet-proof vests. A further 1.5 million Marks has been provided for increased personnel costs, for the sixty police officers who control traffic at crossings and for an additional man bringing the total up to 14 in the drugs squad.

Traffic wardens will in future do the work that police have done in controlling traffic. Police will make foot patrols so as to be able to control rowdies more efficiently, making Frankfurt's roads safer. Experience has shown that the 100,000 hours per year of foot patrols that have been scheduled in the past are not considered to be enough.

Le Monde, Paris, commenting on Frankfurt said: "Many citizens in Frankfurt will no longer go out at night for fear of being attacked and robbed."

Until now there were no particular areas where prostitutes could operate. They carried on their business all over the city particularly in the residential quarters. This is to be changed. The whole city has been declared a prohibited zone for prostitutes with the sole exception of a few streets close to the central station. Hotels that provide rooms for prostitutes to carry on their work will have to obtain a licence.

New regulations will be applied against abuses in bars and clubs close to the central station. Knut Müller, police chief, is toying with the idea of introducing an anti-cheating campaign for nightclubs, clearly indicating to customers that they will not be swindled in a particular establishment. In Munich and Hamburg similar campaigns have already been a great success.

Regulations are to be introduced concerning the behaviour of nightclub touts on the streets. Hostesses who run up bills for customers of many hundreds of Marks are also to be controlled.

Albert Bechtold

(Weser Kurier, 13 July 1972)

Commercial crime prevention measures to be investigated

A commission has been set up in Bonn to investigate what legislation can be drawn up and what measures can be applied to tackle the ever growing problem of commercial crime.

Headed by Hans Dünnebier the commission, made up of judges, officials from the criminal investigation departments, the police, experts and politicians will go into the question of how to contain the activities of the "white-collared rascals".

Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn has prepared a brief for the commission. He wants them to devise a more workable definition of 'fraud' and 'deceit' and the concept of damage through these activities should be more clearly defined in law.

An important field for investigation is fraud with subsidies and swindles with the EEC involving the skimming off of profits as well as tax evasion.

Furthermore tax legislation is to be investigated to see if it is possible to devise measures against tax fraud. In the commission will investigate aspects of trade and business dealing with bills of exchange and bankruptcy.

Minister Jahn said that tackling the problem of commercial crime is not only a duty for a socialist State but also a question of maintaining economic order and maintaining the economic safety of every citizen in the country. It is essential to minimise the criminal nature of these activities as far as possible. If, however, resignation sets in, the Minister warned, in the long-term the very foundations of our economic order would be undermined.

Minister Jahn added that the liberalisation of our economic system made commercial crime that much easier. A determined battle against this kind of crime strengthened the citizen's faith in the commercial order of things.

The Minister said that the increase in commercial crime was closely related to the economic boom that the Federal Republic has enjoyed in the past few years.

Precise statistics are not available but in Baden-Württemberg alone in 1971 a total of 143 cases were dealt with involving an estimated of 168 million Marks.

The Minister does not see the question of commercial law as a battlefield for ideological argument. The SPD legal expert Hans de With welcomed the setting up of the commission and looks forward to seeing the suggestions and proposals the commission makes for improving measures relating to commercial crime.

(Die Welt, 26 July 1972)

Drug warning

The Federal Minister for Youth and Family Affairs recently made public a letter addressed to the publishers' association asking publishers in the Federal Republic to be cautious when accepting works for publication dealing with drugs and the problems of drug addiction.

In the view of the Federal government the contents of many books on this subject give a false or questionable picture of the drug problem.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 July 1972)

Young girls top petty crime figures

Children of school age who do not go on holiday with their parents but roam the streets of major cities and who loiter in large department stores are becoming more and more prone to crime, according to a written reply to questions posed by CDU members of the North Rhine-Westphalia provincial assembly querying the incidence of crime among young people.

The reply clarified the incidence of crime among young boys and girls. According to Magdalena Brinkamp of the Düsseldorf crime squad young girls have devised new methods of shoplifting. Boutiques that display their wares outside the shop were a considerable temptation to girls.

But clothing is not only a temptation for girls, according to Magdalena Brinkamp. Boys are also tempted.

But does the fault lie with the young people alone? CDU members are of the view that the major department stores are also to blame. They believe that goods should be so displayed that young people are not tempted to try and steal.

More than half the children of school age do not go away for holidays. According to local politicians the incidence of crime among the young could be reduced if holidays for the young were financed by the Federal state, deterring the young people from loitering in department stores.

Girls are the most tempted to commit crimes of shoplifting. Either clothes or cosmetics. Basically the girls want to make themselves up and copy their elders, according to Magdalena Brinkamp.

The statistics show that the total crime figures involving girls up to 14 years of age rose in the period from 1968 to 1971 by 58.9 per cent whilst the figures in North Rhine-Westphalia involving boys over the same period only increased by 20.1 per cent.

Police officials and social workers dealing with the problems of youth believe that the increase in the crime figures involving young people is partly due to the less authoritarian upbringing of children in the home. Children can no longer be locked up even for their own protection. Getting out from the home situation is the order of the day now.

Eckhard Hohlwein

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 July 1972)

■ THE OLYMPICS

Munich's press and TV will be serving 1,000 million fans

Kieler Nachrichten

Everything is at the ready to ensure that the Munich Olympics, which will be opened on 26 August, are the greatest radio and TV show on earth. The Olympic radio and TV centre, recently Press previewed, reckons it will be catering for 1,000 million listeners and viewers.

The Olympic centre boasts an impressive array of equipment that leaves the layman nonplussed. One can quite believe the staff when they claim that never before has such a technological outlay been necessary to do the job.

During the Games the centre's facilities will be used by more than 100 radio and 60 TV authorities from all over the world. The communications system, planned and for the most part constructed by Siemens, will be staffed by some 1,500 engineers throughout the Games.

This is where 1,200 radio and TV commentators from all over the world will report and comment on the sporting events at Munich.

At a press conference held at the Olympic centre facts and figures were outlined that convey some idea of the dimensions involved.

There will be 150 electronic colour TV cameras, 80 film cameras, 27 colour TV outdoor broadcast vans, 85 ampex devices, eleven slow-motion units, twenty colour film and slide scanners, 850 sets of equipment for commentators, a control room in which 3,000 sound and screen lines will meet, 61 soundtrack and 14 video units and a gigantic monitor panel with 48 screens.

Were all this equipment to have been specially purchased for the occasion it would have cost more than 250 million Marks. Very little has been specially bought, though. The Olympic radio and TV centre, which is jointly run by this country's two major TV channels, has either hired the equipment or borrowed it from other authorities.

The world Olympic HQ for thirteen separate TV programmes and sixty commentaries in 45 languages is designed to cater for every conceivable demand.

People without tickets for the Olympic sporting events will certainly see more on the screen than ticket-holders. They can do no better than to stay at home and watch it all from the comfort of their own armchairs. TV will provide complete coverage and always be on the spot when major decisions are in the offing.

Not all broadcasting authorities will be able to be on the spot when major results are being decided. They will, however, be able to draw not only on the film recording but also on the international soundtrack – the original noises off – and add a commentary after the event.

In the Olympic off-tube complex sixty cabins are at the ready for two commentators each. They will be able to select the appropriate camera on their monitor screens and supply commentaries on the events as they happen.

The Olympic canning factory will ensure that TV authorities in Europe and overseas will be able to screen the Games when it suits them best. All film will be recorded and on call whenever needed.

The broadcasting authorities need only decide when their respective viewing publics are to be provided with Olympic coverage and can then, in theory, provide 100-per-cent coverage of the Games.

Should, in the course of a major live transmission, an unexpected record be set up or some other important and unexpected event occur in a minor arena, the commentators can push a button and screen it directly.

Everything worth seeing will be recorded on magnetic tape. The recorders look like gigantic sound recorders and cost 600,000 Marks each. Eighty-five of them will be on call in the world TV HQ. Slow-motion units will also be at the ready to rerun important details.

Programmes can be switched almost instantaneously and the engineers and technicians at the Olympic radio and TV centre willingly explain the procedure to anyone who cares to ask. But when it comes to understanding it all they are pretty much on their own.

Oscar W. Reschke

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 July 1972)

Entertainment at Kiel sailing regatta

Just in time for the opening of the Olympic regatta in Kiel the cultural programme has been provided with a new focal point. Kiel Opera House, destroyed during the war, has been rebuilt at a cost of 12.8 million Marks.

Reconstruction has been largely financed by the Olympic programme and the new technical facilities provide the necessary backing for an international programme of theatre, ballet and opera.

Rehearsals for the Kiel theatres' many contributions to the Olympic cultural programme have been under way for some time.

Wagner's *Flying Dutchman* will form part of the programme, as will Debussy's *Pelleas and Melisande*, Strauss' *Night in Venice* and Lortzing's *Wildschütz*.

The organisers have concentrated on light entertainment and Kieler Theater is to produce Carlo Goldoni's comedy *The Twins from Venice*, directed by Ferruccio Soleri of Italy, and a music hall programme entitled *The Golden Twenties*.

Reconstruction of the Opera House is intended first and foremost to cater for the stage requirements of international guests. Visiting companies from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Bulgaria and Poland will share the stage with domestic companies.

Music-lovers are intrigued by the prospect of *Das Ohr auf der Straße* (The Ear on the Street), a musical play by composers Manfred Niehaus, Hans-Ulrich Humpert and Georg Kröll.

On the evening of the opening day of the regatta soloists in cars and rowing boats will star in a musical grand auction on the new town hall square. Kiel will also boast a production of Gottfried von Einem's opera *The Visit*, based on the play by Friedrich Dürrenmatt.

Two highlights of the opera programme originally intended will not, however, come off. Composer Karl-Heinz Stockhausen withdrew at short notice from his commission to score a new opera entitled *Aqua Divina* and a new work by Korean composer Isang Yun also failed to materialise.

Because of indisposition a guest performance by the Zurich Schauspielhaus with Pasolini's *Affabulazione* or the Toyal Murder has also been cancelled.

Kiel's Olympic cultural programme will not only be restricted to theatre and concert halls. Man and the Sea, the grand Olympic exhibition, has since May provided an outline of the technology, sicence and history of sailing.

Hindenburg promenade along the Bay of Kiel will also be lined with statues by contemporary sculptors.

(Weser Kurier, 25 July 1972)

Classics and pop at the Games

Pop and classical music, pin-table machines and an array of stars will be on hand in the entertainments centre of the Olympic village to keep the 14,000 competitors and officials amused during the Games.

From 1 August to 17 September Stefan von Baranski, head of entertainments in the Olympic village, has engaged 959 artists from twenty countries.

The total cost will be an estimated 1.2 million Marks, of which the Olympic organisation committee is providing only 450,000 Marks. The remainder has been financed from other sources.

International live shows will run in the 450-seat theatre, with non-alcoholic drinks available. There will also be a cinema subsidised to the tune of 900,000 Marks by the film industry.

This cinema, incidentally, will be all that will remain of the entertainments centre after the Games. The remainder will be converted into a school.

These two theatres are by no means all that is on offer in the way of entertainments, though. There will be a discotheque for classical music, a Church meeting centre, reading and board games rooms, a library, table tennis and TV rooms, billiards, an amusement arcade and minigolf links.

Outside the village proper, in the Ackermannstrasse youth camp, there is also a marquee accommodating 2,000 people and equipped with a stage, lighting and loudspeaker equipment.

A whole range of stars of international show business have announced their intention of putting in an appearance even though fees have been negotiated down to half the original amount in many instances.

Katja Ebstein and Reinhard Mey will be among the Olympic star performers. So will Vicky Leandros, Marianne Mendt, Bibi Johns, Vico Torriani, Daliah Lavi, Dunja Rajter and Karel Gott.

In addition to these solo singers Kurt Edelhagen, Rolf Hans Müller and Erwin Lehn will be there with their orchestras too.

Competitors and officials who still have steam to let off despite the Olympics will not lack for an opportunity. There is the dance floor of the Bavaria Club with its up-to-the-minute colour lighting facilities. Disc jockeys Frank of Radio Luxembourg and Dieter Thomas Heck of Federal Republic TV will provide the music called for.

Domestic and foreign radio and TV authorities will play a major role in the entertainments programme, a financial role too. The live Olympic show will be televised all over the world.

Another regular fixture will be *Süddeutscher Rundfunk*'s Olympic forum, a fifteen-minute programme in which the day's most successful athletes will be interviewed.

Claus Höhne

(Münchner Merkur, 21 July 1972)

MUNICH BRIEFS

10,500 competitors

Munich will be a record Olympics. Individual nominations need not be submitted until ten days before the first heat of the discipline in question but it is already clear that in terms of participants the forthcoming Olympics will break all previous records.

By the 30 June deadline 123 member-countries of the 131-strong International Olympic Committee had, according to the Munich organisation committee, submitted nominations.

Assuming that the full number actually attend some 10,500 men and women athletes will compete in the 21 disciplines at Munich, Augsburg and Kiel. In Mexico 6,059 athletes representing 113 countries competed.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 4 July 1972)

The Churches at the Games

Thousands of Churchmen, missionaries and hot gospellers will cater for the religious well-being of Olympic athletes and spectators during the Munich Games. According to the press service of this country's Protestant Church all manner of religious denominations will enter into what might be termed Olympic competition.

Protestant and Catholic Churchmen, who for once have joined forces in ecumenical unison, will doubtless set the trend. They have offered cooperation to the Islamic confession and a Moslem prayer room has been set up in the Olympic Church centre.

A number of Protestant denominations have set up their own missionary organisation for the Munich Olympics. They plan to hold a Jesus Festival and fourteen film shows a day featuring ten films.

This group propose to distribute 100,000 copies of the Gospel according to St John among Olympic athletes and visitors and an evangelical youth movement plans to distribute free of charge a further 100,000 copies of this gospel in newpaper format.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 10 July 1972)

Olympic rainbow

Instead of an Olympic firework display the Olympic organising committee has decided to span the Olympic site with an artificial rainbow to mark the conclusion of the Games. The rainbow will, the organisers claim, be a world sensation.

The 430-metre rainbow will extend from the Olympic hillock to the forum. The rainbow has been commissioned from Winzen Research of Minneapolis and will be inflated immediately following the closing ceremony.

The idea is that of German artist Otto Piene, who has conducted similar experiments in the United States in the past. The artificial rainbow is produced by filling a sausage-shaped balloon with helium and generating a transparent chain of light within.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 6 July 1972)

Kiel record

Kiel Olympic regatta has already set up its first record. A total of 49 countries will compete for Olympic gold, silver and bronze on the Bay of Kiel, more than ever before.

172 craft, including 27 Dragons, 28 Solings, 23 Stars, 21 Tempests, 32 Flying Dutchmen and 41 Finn Dinghies, have so far been entered.

358 participants will sail in them. Together with 111 reserves the total number of competitors will thus be 469.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 12 July 1972)